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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 29.90

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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September 12, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 86
Humidity 89 63

September 12, 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 83 2 p.m. 84
Humidity 65 64

7455 日五十月八

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1916.

二拜禮 號二十月九年亥癸 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM

TELEGRAMS. CONDENSED.

FRENCH AEROPLANES HAVE BOMBED IMPORTANT ENEMY POINTS. THE ALLIED ARTILLERY IS PLAYING HAVOC ON THE WESTERN FRONT. THE BRITISH HAVE BEATEN OFF COUNTER-ATTACKS ON GINCHY. THE BRITISH HAVE ENTERED ENEMY TRENCHES AT SEVERAL PLACES. FURTHER PRISONERS HAVE BEEN TAKEN BY THE BRITISH.

[All telegrams appearing in large type are the latest, having been received during the course of the day. Those in small type have come through over-night.]

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

British Enter Enemy Trenches.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

September 11, 2.15 p.m.
General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, says:—Two enemy counter-attacks on Ginchy were repulsed. Small hostile detachments attempted to attack near Mouquet Farm and in the vicinity of Pozieres, but were driven off. We entered enemy trenches at several places between Neuville St. Vaast and La Bassée Canal and took prisoners.

French Aeroplanes Bomb Important Points.

September 11, 4.20 p.m.
A Paris communique says:—Several enemy attacks were accompanied by liquid fire. Our aeroplanes bombed important military factories south of Bruges most effectively and entonnements and ammunition depots north of Somme, causing violent explosions. They also bombed barracks and an aerodrome at Sarrebourg, doing serious damage.

Allies' Terrible Artillery Fire.

September 11, 5.20 p.m.
A message from New York states that the Associated Press correspondent with the German armies cables from the Somme front to the effect that the Allies' artillery fire preceding the latest attacks shook the windows of houses in Cambrai. A realisation of what this inferno means may be obtained from the fact that the troops going into the first line are prepared to hold out for a week without communication, while pigeon carriers have replaced telephones from the front to the rear, owing to the lines being regularly smashed up. Occasionally even the pigeons fail.

IN THE BALKANS.

Large Enemy Forces at Turtukai.

September 11, 7.20 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Bucharest says that the enemy force at Turtukai are 25,000 Germans, 40,000 Bulgarians and 10,000 Turks. The defenders numbered 250,000.

Rumania's Prospects.

September 11, 7.20 p.m.
Reuter authoritatively states that the present enemy forces are quite inadequate for a serious offensive against Rumania, and moreover, the Rumanians still hold the Danube. The Rumanians have severed the railway to Dobrudja, while the Russian fleet have bombarded the place.

SUBMARINE WARFARE.

September 11, 7.20 p.m.
The following vessels have been sunk:—The British steamer Lexie and some Greek merchantmen.

PRESENT EARL KITCHENER'S SON MARRIED.

September 11, 7.20 p.m.
Viscount Broome, only son of the present Earl Kitchener, has married Adela, daughter of Major Monias, of Ringwood, Dover. Lord George Hamilton, in a speech at the reception, mentioned the fact that the bridegroom's father, although a septuagenarian, was doing good work in East Africa.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on Page 3 or on Extra.]

TELEGRAMS.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

Enemy Beaten Off.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

September 11, 1.55 p.m.
General Sir Douglas Haig reports that counter-attacks on Ginchy were beaten off.

Enemy Trenches Entered.

September 11, 3.05 a.m.
General Sir Douglas Haig reports: An enemy counter-attack north of Ginchy was repulsed. The enemy's trenches south of Neuve Chapelle were entered and severe casualties inflicted.

French Air Squadron Busy.

September 11, 3.05 a.m.
A Paris communique states: Two German attacks south-west of Berny completely failed. The French air squadron on Saturday fought forty actions, inflicting heavy losses. On Saturday night the squadrons dropped 480 bombs on stations in the region of Chauny, also Hem and South of Peronne. Numerous fires were observed.

AERIAL ACTIVITY AN ALL FRONTS.

September 11, 5.20 a.m.
A feature of the communique is the increasing aerial activity on all fronts, developing literally into "war in the air." There has been fighting at close quarters on the French front, wherein machine guns took a prominent part. Many of the French aeroplanes attacking Chauhies made two journeys to replenish their supplies of bombs. Seven aeroplanes raided the Kovel-Bajitsche railway. A Russian aviator tackled two, which fled. There were numerous air fights at Riga, the Germans always being beaten off. Rumanian aeroplanes bombed Turtukai.

THE FLAMMENWERFER.

Liquid Fire as a Weapon.

A contributor to the Scientific American Supplement describes the German flame-throwing device as follows:

"Among the many scientific tools of destruction employed in the war, the so-called *Flammenwerfer* of the Germans—a more or less hose-like apparatus for hurling jets of flaming liquid—holds an important place, as much by virtue of the moral effect produced as by any material damage achieved, even though the latter may be considerable. Contrary to the generally accepted notion, this idea of projecting upon the adverse trenches and their occupants a rain of liquid fire was no sudden afterthought of the German mind. It was conceived, studied, and perfected for several years before the war, and its history may be traced in the German patent office. "In the earliest models, the combustible liquid was propelled by a gas-condenser out of a portable or fixed reservoir, and was lighted by some automatic device as it escaped from the nozzle of the projecting instrument. Subsequent improvement have been made with the sole object of overcoming certain disadvantages inherent in this model. "With the instrument described, the flaming jet can make its effects felt at a distance of forty or fifty yards, but is not capable of exceeding that range effectively, because of the consumption of the liquid in transit. Further, with the main jet thus in ignition at the mouth of the apparatus, enough heat is given off to embarrass seriously the operator. "These facts made clear the desirability of a method of ignition whereby the inflammable fluid would not begin to burn

until it had almost, or quite, reached its objective. Not only would useless consumption of the fuel be thus avoided, but the effective range would be increased, and the effects of the instrument, at a given range, greatly heightened. "To meet these demands, a double-barrelled liquid-gun was devised, having the upper barrel much smaller than the lower, and pivoted so as to turn independently. The fluid is shot from the two barrels simultaneously, but only that from the upper one ignites automatically. This small, burning stream is so directed that it unites with the larger, non-burning one at any desired point, and then, of course, ignites the large jet. The small stream is then shut off, the large one continuing to flow. The flames do not spread backward along the jet toward the nozzle, but are carried forward to the target, and striking the ground, form a veritable sheet of fire, which continues to ignite the fluid as fast and as long as it falls. "Only at this one point in the large jet in contact with the flame. All combustion, therefore, takes place at the spot where it will do the most good—or harm; and at that point a very severe configuration takes place, much more severe than is possible when the combustible fluid wastes its substance upon the air between gun and target. It is especially to be noted that flexibility of fire is not sacrificed. By gradual change in the trajectory, the objective can be shifted without interrupting the continuity of the ignition; so that the field may be developed in any direction desired, and a rain of fire of any sort whatever produced. Further, instead of allowing the liquid to burst into flame at the moment of impact, it is often advantageous to let it

flow for some time 'cold,' until the entire objective region is saturated, then, turning on the kindling jet, to produce a holocaust throughout that region. "The method of expulsion of the jet from the apparatus, as well as means of combustion, has been greatly improved. As indicated above, in the earliest *Flammenwerfer* devised by the Germans, the inflammable liquid was driven from its reservoir by pressure of carbonic acid or other gas. But on account of the extraordinary powers of absorption manifested toward all gases by the hydrocarbons best adapted for use as the basis of liquid fire, the best part of the explosive gases was merely dissolved in the liquid. Not only did this cause a direct and serious diminution in pressure, but it led to mixing of liquid and gas; so that as the fluid issued from the nozzle it no longer exhibited the uniform and compact structure necessary for accurate aiming and efficient combustion, but was composed of a frothy, bubbling mixture of liquid and gas, which, putting forth but feeble opposition to the atmospheric resistance, had its range materially shortened. All these difficulties are obviated by the substitution of a mechanical pump, or, if safety or convenience demand that the reservoir shall be at a considerable distance from the firing-line, several pumps in series as motive power in the expulsion of the liquid from the gun. "The liquids most commonly employed in these *Flammenwerfer* are the low cost tar oils resulting from the distillation of tar at a pressure of six atmospheres or more. The particular compound most used by the Germans is a mixture of gasoline and pitch. Under combustion this gives off a thick, grayish smoke, which not merely obscures the vision of those under fire, but has an intolerable odour."

TELEGRAMS.

IN THE BALKANS.

Bulgarians Evacuating Varna.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

September 11, 2.10 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the Bulgarians are evacuating Varna.

Heavy Fighting in Maros Valley.

September 11, 4.50 a.m.
A Bucharest official report of 10th inst. states: Heavy fighting continues in the Maros Valley, west of Toplitz. We occupied Chiksered. The enemy is bombarding Giurgovo. Our aviators bombed Rustchuk.

Rumanian Artillery Active.

September 11, 5.40 a.m.
A Bucharest official message states that the Rumanians are bombarding Widin, Lompelanka and Rabova, which is aflame.

GERMANY ON SEIGE RATIONS.

September 11, 5.40 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam reports that the German Food Dictator, Herr Batocki, replying to criticisms against the cutting down of the food allowance says: "It is false to imagine that the harvest is a record one. That is impossible, owing to shortage of labour and manures." Rations in Berlin at present consist of half a pound of meat and nine pounds of potatoes.

RUSSIAN GENERAL'S PROPHECY.

September 11, 5.40 a.m.
The "Daily Chronicle" publishes an interview with General Brussiloff, who says "The game is already won. The end will come next August."

CROWN COLONY POLICY ATTACKED.

Heated Debate in the Commons.

Westminster, August 3.—Today a very lively debate took place on the action of the Government in imposing a duty of 22 per ton on all palmkernels exported from West Africa to places outside the British Empire. It is a familiar story how these palmkernels, the raw material of margarine and of a valuable oil-cake for feeding cattle, were before the war exported in large quantities to Germany and Holland. When war came the West African producers lost the German market. Nor did the growth of the trade with the British Empire compensate for the loss. A Committee appointed to investigate the conditions of the trade reported—Mr. Wiles, M.P., being the only dissentient—in favour of the imposition of the export duty of 22, the idea being to encourage the kernel-crushing industry in this country during the war and to prevent competition from Germany after the war. The Colonial Office at once adopted this recommendation; and now for some time we have had before our eyes a working model of the Paris economic resolutions. This new departure in Crown Colony policy was attacked to-day by several Liberal speakers and one Conservative—Lord Henry Bessbrook. The most powerful speech came from Mr. Ramsey MacDonald, who thundered against the Government for sacrificing to profit-mongers at home the interests of native producers in West Africa. Sir Owen Phillips, the shipping magnate, who signed the Committee's report, and who has large West African interests, said he would never have signed the report if

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Helsea May Institute; opening ceremony at 5.30 p.m.
Rijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Palace Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Rijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Palace Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.
Saturday, September 16.
Boxing at the City Hall—9.15.
Tuesday, September 26.
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.—Meeting of Shareholders; noon.

he thought the proposal would be detrimental to the natives.

Mr. Bonar Law's Defence.

Mr. Bonar Law argued that the natives would not suffer, but if they did their grievance would be redressed. He impressed the House by stating that Sir Frederick Lugard, Governor of Nigeria—whose concern for the welfare of the native population is well-known—thinks that in the long run the natives will benefit from the new policy. Sir Frederick stipulates, however, that if they don't they must be compensated. The Colonial Secretary's hope is that the loss of the German market will be made up by the growth of inter-imperial trade. He justifies the export duty on the ground that the existing mills now expanding in this country will need protection after the war from the German mills. A furor was created by Mr. Bonar Law's action in reading a letter written by the representative of a firm of margarine makers in a neutral country. In this letter the writer expressed his intention of bringing pressure to bear in the House of Commons against the export duty. As soon as the terms of the letter were read, indignant disclaimers came from Lord H. Bessbrook, Mr. Molteno, Sir George Trevelyan, and Mr. Ramsey MacDonald, all of them passionately protesting against the suggestion that their action in opposing the export duty was due to sinister motives. Mr. Bonar Law declared that he made no insinuation of the kind. "A mean trick," called out Mr. MacDonald; "I demand the production of the letter." Mr. Law's statement that he only read the letter to show that vested interests will use whatever pressure they can, was hailed with ironical cheers. It is believed that the document quoted by Mr. Bonar Law is a photographic reproduction of a letter intercepted and scanned in the Censors' department.

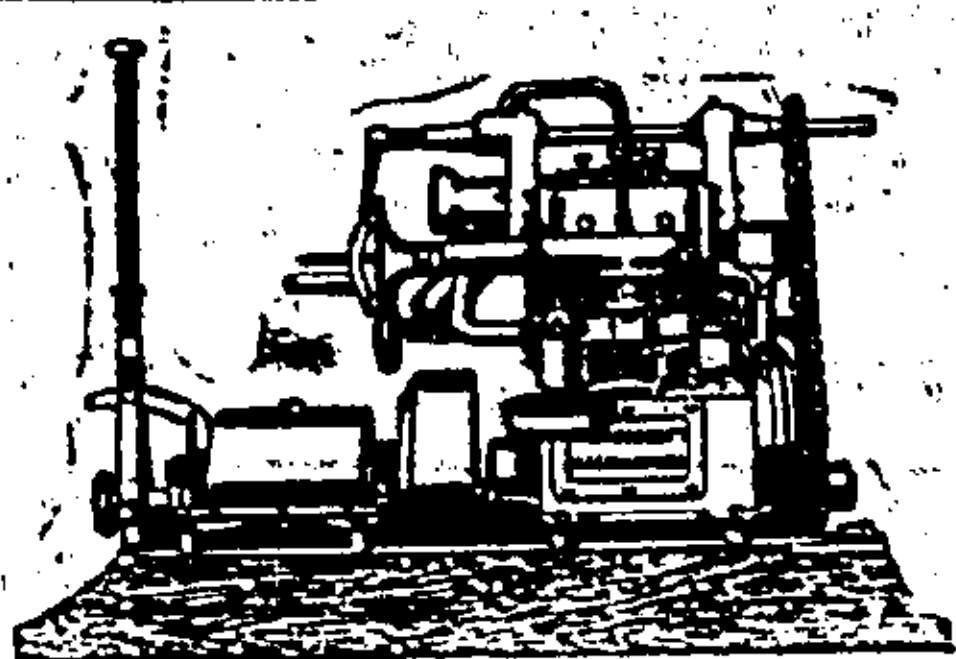
Quarantine Restrictions.

The Colonial Secretary informs us that Dairen has declared quarantine against Canton and all South China ports.

The Pallade.

The cool moonlight nights during the past few days have proved just the kind of weather to invite patrons of the Pallade at Kowloon to indulge more than ever in watching cinema films under such ideal conditions, and the quality of the pictures shown has been an added inducement to attend. This evening the 19th and 11th episodes of the "Black Box" Mystery will be shown, and a splendid Vitaphone drama in two parts will also be a feature of the programme. The picture is entitled "The Man Who Sailed," and in addition a number of good old-time pictures will be shown.

NOTICES.



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Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

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BRAND.

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ASTHMA CAN Be Cured.

THEN why be half suffocated,
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ing and gasping for breath when
a SINGLE dose of
NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE
will give you certain, prompt
relief and ensure a good night's
rest? This, the only genuine cure
for Asthma, discovered by Mr.
NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and
a sufferer for many years, will, if
taken when necessary, effect a
radical cure of this erstwhile in-
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Obtainable at Messrs. A. S.
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PORTLAND CEMENT.

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In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHAWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. It is a
blood purifier, it cures all skin
diseases, eczema, psoriasis, etc.
It is a powerful tonic, it restores
the system, it gives energy and
brilliance to the face. It is a
great remedy for all ailments.
It is a French preparation.
It is a French preparation.
It is a French preparation.

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FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL AND TOURIST HOTEL. Unrivalled for Comfort, Health and
Convenience. Telephone in Every Room; groups, corridors maintained by all lines in Central.
Moderate Tariff and Excellent Cuisine, Roof Garden and Social Room with Billiard Room.
P. O. PEUSTER, Manager.

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A first-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location, within the vicinity of all the principal Banks.
Noted for the best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Cleanliness. Cuisine under European
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A first-class string orchestra renders selections from 2.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.
Special monthly terms for residents and for shipping people.
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ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.
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UNDER PERSONAL MANAGEMENT OF
O. E. OWEN, Proprietor.

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DINING AND GRILL ROOM UNDER DIRECT SUPERVISION OF
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H.B. THE HOTEL IS NOW OPEN TO RECEIVE MONTHLY BOARDERS AND
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A first class string orchestra renders selections from 5.15 till 11 p.m.
Proprietor:—
F. E. HALL.

BELLE VIEW.

Shauiwan Road, Telephone No. 907.
On Friday the 12th September, Saturday the 13th September, and Monday the 15th September.
A GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS
will take place at the above Hotel commencing from 8 p.m. to 11 p.m.
Admission 50 cents
W. GALLAGHER, Manager.
HONGKONG, September 12, 1916.

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Large and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light and Fans,
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Private hotel, affording every comfort. Large and airy rooms.
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Orders may be left with the above for any of our products. We put up absolutely the Best Tins
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We guarantee everything put up and sold by the Alexandra Cafe to be of first Class Quality. Try
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Just give us a Trial and you will be more than satisfied.
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materials. May be charged a thousand times without
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injury. May be kept unloaded for any length of time
and is absolutely safe from self-discharging when
left even a longer time loaded and out of use. Salt
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An ideal accumulator for any kind of lighting or ignition device.

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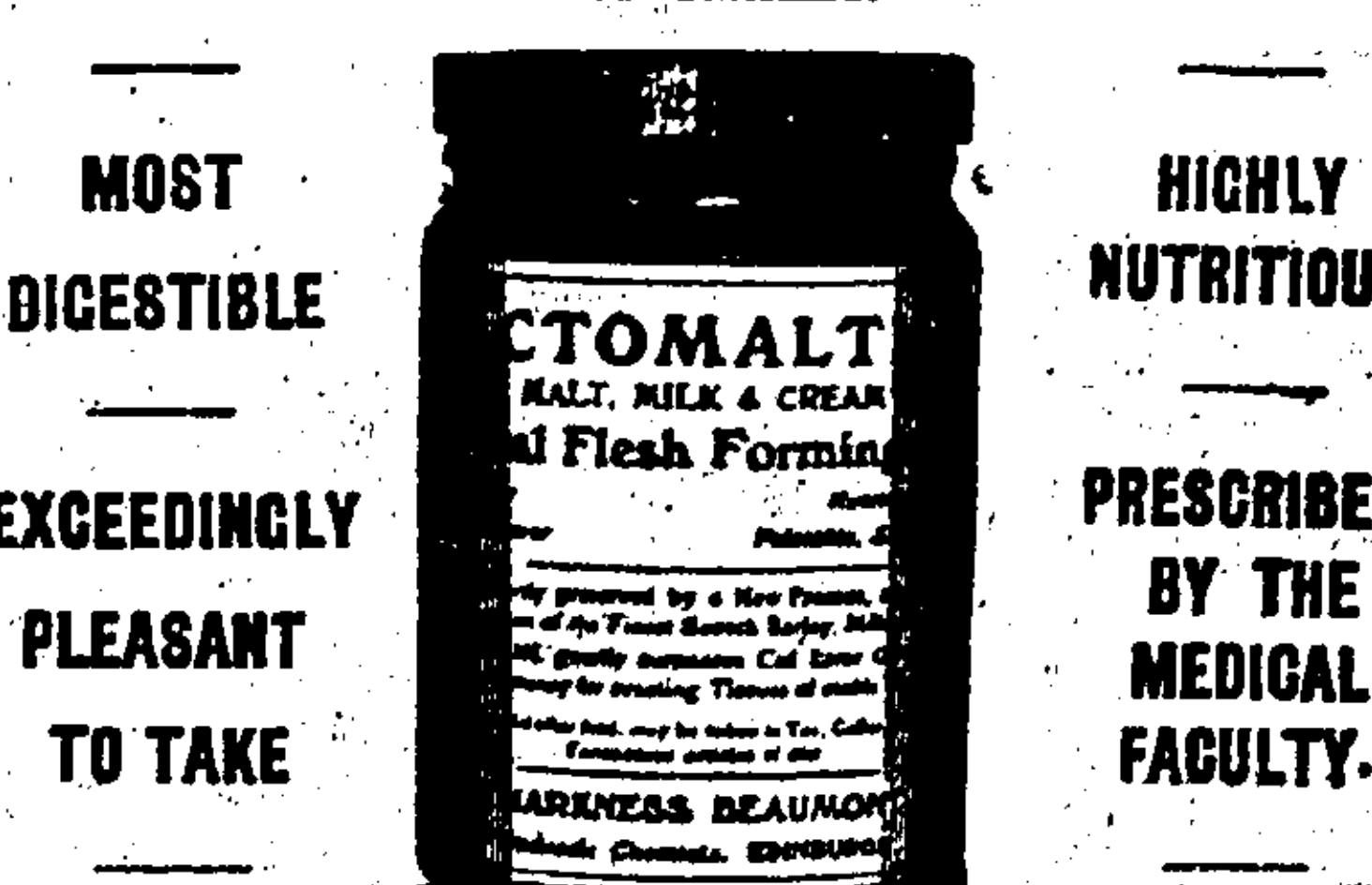
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FRENCH LESSONS

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GENERAL NEWS.

Shanghai Fires in August.
In his report for August the
Chief Officer of the Shanghai Fire
Brigade notes that the total num-
ber of calls to fire, or supposed
fires, during the month was 8, as
against 15 for the corresponding
month last year. The damage by
fire during the month building and
contents was Tls. 7,350
(Chinese Tls. 7,350, Foreign nil)
as against Tls. 100,325 during
August last year.

"Crown Prince's Mixture."
What is "Crown Prince's"
Mixture with which German
troops are said to be doped before
going into action? It is alleged
to be a compound of sugar and
ether. Arrack, strictly speaking,
is made from palm tree sap, but
the German variety is distilled
from a medley of molasses, rice,
potatoes, and sawdust! Either for
a short time inspires optimistic
views of the universe—and the
foe. But only for a short time.—
Daily Chronicle.

America's Trade in Gold.
Imports of gold into New York
for June, 1916 amounted to \$122-
734,739 and exports \$8,310,557,
leaving an excess of imports of
\$114,424,182. At the beginning
of the war and the year before
the war, it will be noted in the
fiscal year ended June, 1914, that
the excess of exports of gold was
\$45,499,970. During the first
six months of the war outward
movement of gold continued; the
total net excess of exports for the
last six months of 1914 was
\$51,341,984.

**A Well Known County Court
Judge.**
Judge William Thomas Green-
bow, K.C., who for 36 years has
been County Court Judge at Leeds
and Wakefield, has resigned. He
is 85 years of age, and was with
Russell of Killowen, Sir John
Davidson, and Sir Frank Lock-
wood on the old Northern Circuit.
For 34 years after his appointment
as County Court Judge he was
absent from his duties for only
half-a-day owing to illness. He
was Recorder of Berwick-on-
Tweed for 29 years.

The Return of Chivalry.
Passengers no longer gather
posies by the wayside when travel-
ling on the old Chatham and
Dover line, but last Sunday, as I
was walking through a village
near London, a motor omnibus
overtook me and stopped before
some cottage gardens gay with
flowers. The driver jumped from
his seat, ran into a garden—evid-
ently his own—and cut a large
bunch of roses, which he gallantly
presented to the conductress.
And the passengers sat in smiling
contentment while she chose one
flower from the bunch for him to
wear in his cap.—Exchange.

Spelling the Egyptians.
Utilisation of German processes
and patents has been going on at
a great rate in Britain. A
couple of lady chemists have
asked for, and by now got, a
licence to use a German electro-
lytic process in the production of
potassium permanganate, which
is largely used in the tanneries,
hospitals and to refine the oil for
aeroplanes. The patent for this
process, a process for welding steel
by the use of aluminium and
steel borings, has also been freed
of restrictions. So that possibly
some of the very bad joints on the
Singapore Tramways may now be
re-made, to the comfort of the
users of the cars and the advan-
tage of road users.—Singapore
Free Press.

Presidential Mandate.
Peking, September 8. — By
order of the President: — On
September 7, which happens to
be the first "Ting" day in the
second month of autumn on which
the worship of Confucius shall
take place, Pan Yuen-tien, Minis-
ter of Education, is hereby
appointed to perform the cere-
monies with reverence on our
behalf. Pan Chien (?), is hereby
appointed to proceed to the pro-
vince of Kiangsu where he shall,
conjointly with the officials and
the gentry, make an inspection as
to the condition of the Grand
Canal and devise a comprehensive
scheme for its improvement.

For a good solid meal, a la
Carte, at Table d'Hôte, with
Wine and Champagne, at the
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

SHIPPING

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

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The s.s. "J. JACOB."

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.

Next departure from Hongkong: September 25, 1916.

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers. It is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

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Yok Building. Tel. 1574 & 1575. JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN. Hongkong, 29th May, 1916.

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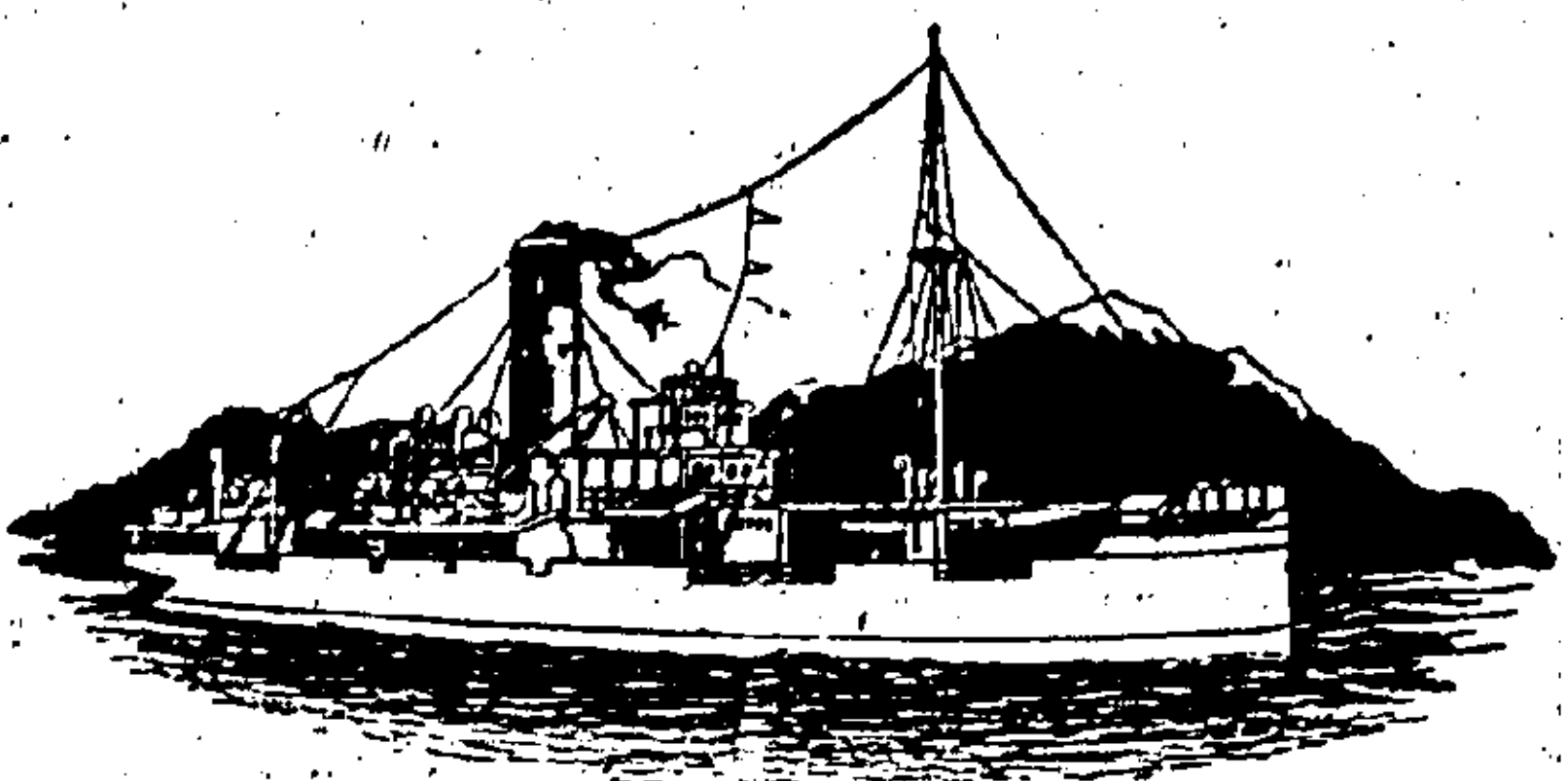
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HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN, AGENTS.
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VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Genoa and London	Glengyle	S. T. & Co.	12, Sept.
Genoa, London and Hull	Glenlogan	S. T. & Co.	16, Sept.
London via Cape Town	Miyasaka M.	N. Y. K.	24, Sept.
London via Ports	Namur	P. & O.	24, Sept.
Liverpool via Ports	Kt. Compion	B. & S.	27, Sept.
London via Ports	Tetresias	B. & S.	4, Oct.
London, via Cape Town	Kitano M.	N. Y. K.	5, Oct.
London via Ports	Sardinia	P. & O.	6, Oct.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA

Victoria, B.C., & Seattle	Sado M.	N. Y. K.	19, Sept.
Seattle	Protestant	B. & S.	20, Sept.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Japan	C. P. O. S.	20, Sept.
San Francisco via Honolulu	Peria M.	T. K. K.	21, Sept.
South American Ports	Anjo M.	T. K. K.	20, Sept.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Asia	C. P. O. S.	4, Oct.
Victoria B.C., via Japan	Shidzuoka M.	N. Y. K.	11, Oct.
San Francisco via Japan	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	4, Oct.
San Francisco via Japan	Ecudor	P. M. S. S.	7, Oct.
San Francisco via Japan	Tjisindari	J. C. J. L.	12, Oct.
San Francisco via Manila	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	17, Oct.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Japan	C. P. O. S.	1, Nov.

AUSTRALIA.

Australia via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	13, Sept.
Australia via Manila	Eastern	G. L. Co.	4, Oct.
Australia via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	13, Oct.
Australia via Manila	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	15, Nov.

SINGAPORE, INDIA, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Namsang	J. M. Co.	12, Sept.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiching	D. L. & Co.	12, Sept.
Bombay via Singapore	Yetofo M.	N. Y. K.	12, Sept.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Chenan	B. & S.	12, Sept.
Shanghai	Wosang	B. & S.	13, Sept.
Newchang	Hanyang	B. & S.	13, Sept.
Kobe and Moji	Yatsuhiko	J. M. Co.	14, Sept.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Kueichow	B. & S.	14, Sept.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Fooksang	J. M. Co.	14, Sept.
Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	14, Sept.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Sardinia	P. & O.	14, Sept.
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Chipshing	J. M. Co.	15, Sept.
Shanghai	Choysang	J. M. Co.	15, Sept.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	15, Sept.
Calcutta via Ports	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	16, Sept.
Manila	Yuenang	J. M. Co.	16, Sept.
Hoihow and Haiphong	Loksang	J. M. Co.	16, Sept.
Kobe	Tillatjap	J. C. J. L.	17, Sept.
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Kaitong	B. & S.	17, Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Hirano M.	N. Y. K.	19, Sept.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiching	D. L. & Co.	19, Sept.
Shanghai and Japan	Colombo M.	N. Y. K.	20, Sept.
Shanghai and Japan	Glaucus	B. & S.	20, Sept.
Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	21, Sept.
Moji and Kobe	Bombay M.	N. Y. K.	23, Sept.
Shanghai to Yokohama	Novara	P. & O.	23, Sept.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	23, Sept.
Bombay via Singapore	Totomi M.	N. Y. K.	25, Sept.
Belawan Deli (Sumatra) via S'kow	S. Jacob	J. C. J. L.	25, Sept.
Shanghai and Japan	Nelus	B. & S.	29, Sept.
Manila	Ixion	B. & S.	1, Oct.
Shanghai and Japan	Ajax	B. & S.	5, Oct.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP
COMPANY, LTD.AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.Consignees per Co.'s Steamer
"TEIRESIAS,"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after Sept. 11.

Optional cargo will be landed unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the September 15, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the September 30, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Agents.

Hongkong, September 10, 1916.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The C. P. O. S. s.s. MONTEAGLE left Kowloon on Sept. 10, at 8 p.m.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. s.s. SARDINIA left Singapore for this Port on Sept. 9, at evening; with the Outward English Mail and is due here on Sept. 14, at about morning.

The P. & O. Homeward Mail Steamer MALWA with the Hongkong Mail of the 25th July last, arrived in London on Friday, the 8th instant.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. S. S. Co.'s s.s. EASTERN left Sydney (Via Queensland Ports, Port Darwin & Manila) for this Port on 25th inst. with the Australian Mail, and is due here on the 15th Sept at about noon.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The s.s. JAPAN left Calcutta on the 3rd inst. and may be expected here on or about the 15th inst.

For the best Meals, Refreshments, Bread, Cakes and Confectionery at before the war prices. ALEXANDRA CAFE.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers:

Chongching, Br. s.s. 1,233, Hetherington, 4th Sept. - Weihaiwei, 30th Aug. Gen. - J. M. & Co.

Namsang, Br. s.s. 2,591, Gilroy, 4th Sept. - Singapore, 29th Aug. Gen. - J. M. & Co.

Patella, Br. s.s. 3,891, Nasbet, 4th Sept. - Singapore, 28th Aug. Bulk oil - A. P. Co.

Waiyee, Br. s.s. 4,398, Rethen, 4th Sept. - Vungro Bay, 30th Aug. Gen. - B. L. Baena, Br. s.s. 3,794, Phillips, 5th Sept. - Bombay, 18th Aug. Cotton - P. & O. Co.

Kuotow, Br. s.s. 1,359, Forsyth, 5th Sept. - Tientsin, 31st Aug. Gen. - R. & S.

Loongsang, Br. s.s. 1,043, Mathews, 5th Sept. - Manila, 3rd Sept. Gen. - J. M. & Co.

Aratan, Dut. s.s. 3,205, Ronkal, 8th Sept. - Manila, 5th Sept. Gen. - J. C. J. L.

Chiphing, Br. s.s. 1,138, Jarvis, 8th Sept. - Tientsin, 31st Aug. Gen. - J. M. & Co.

Haldia, Nor. s.s. 1,065, Sven, 8th Sept. - Bangkok, 7th Sept. Rice - Chinese.

Teau, Br. s.s. 1,331, Malayan, 8th Sept. - Manila, 5th Sept. Gen. - B. & S.

August, Br. s.s. 1,567, Clarke, 9th Sept. - Batavia, 30th Aug. Ballast - A. P. Co.

Banyo, Br. s.s. 1,510, Tamazawa, 9th Sept. - Moji, 3rd Sept. Gen. - N. Y. K.

Peking, Br. s.s. 1,510, Tamazawa, 9th Sept. - Kaitong, 7th Sept. Gen. - O. S. K.

Waiyee, Br. s.s. 1,160, Picknell, 9th Sept. - Bangkok, 7th Sept. Rice - J. M. & Co.

Anjo M. Br. s.s. 2,738, Watanabe, 10th Sept. - Moji, 5th Sept. Gen. - T. K. K.

Eurymachus, Br. s.s. 3,214, Adcock, 10th Sept. - Manila, 7th Sept. Gen. - B. & S.

Haiching, Br. s.s. 1,268, Passmore, 10th Sept. - Swatow, 9th Sept. Gen. - D. L. & Co.

Kaitong, Br. s.s. Evans, 10th Sept. - Haiphong, 7th Sept. Gen. - B. & S.

Peria M. Br. s.s. 2,780, Maki, 10th Sept. - San Francisco, Gen. - T. K. K.

Riojun M. Br. s.s. 1,935, Yamaguchi, 10th Sept. - Moji, 4th Sept. Gen. - D. & Co.

Thomson M. Br. s.s. 1,307, Teranga, 10th Sept. - Milka, 4th Sept. Coal - M. B. E.

Teisang, Br. s.s. 2,605, Robins, 10th Sept. - Singapore, 5th Sept. Gen. - R. & S.

Yatsuhiko, Br. s.s. 1,434, Anderson, 10th Sept. - Singapore, 4th Sept. Gen. - J. M. & Co.

Agamemnon, Br. s.s. 7,010, Hazeland, 11th Sept. - Shanghai, 7th Sept. Gen. - B. & S.

Choyang, Br. s.s. 1,454, Woodget, 11th Sept. - Swatow, 10th Sept. Gen. - J. M. & Co.

Lozang, Br. s.s. 978, Ritchie, 11th Sept. - Saigon, 6th Sept. Rice - J. M. & Co.

Nevis, Nor. s.s. 904, Salvesen, 11th Sept. - Saigon, 5th Sept. Rice - T. & C.

Nikko M. Br. s.s. 1,656, Takeda, 11th Sept. - Manila, 8th Sept. Gen. - N. Y. K.

TO SAIL

GLEN LINE

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For Genoa & London.

THE Motorship

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For freight, passage and further information, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
Agents.

VESSELS DUE.

Agents.	Vessel's Name.	Tonnage.	Date Due.	From.
B. & S.	Protestant	9,547	Sept. 14	Manila
P. & O.	Sardinia		Sept. 14	Singapore
G. L. & Co.	Eastern		Sept. 15	Australia
D. S. & Co.	Japan		Sept. 16	Calcutta
B. & S.	Glaucus	16,000	Sept. 19	Liverpool
N. Y. K.	Miyazaki Maru		Sept. 20	Yokohama
P. & O.	Namur		Sept. 21	Kobe
B. & S.	Nelus	6,684	Sept. 23	Liverpool
B. & S.	Ixion	10,220	Sept. 29	Manila
B. & S.	Pyrrhus	7,603	Oct. 2	Liverpool
B. & S.	Ajax	7,939	Oct. 4	Liverpool
G. L. & Co.	Oanfa	9,014	Oct. 13	Liverpool
B. & S.	St. Albans		Oct. 21	Australia
B. & S.	Talithybius	10,224	Oct. 22	Seattle
B. & S.	Ningchow	9,031	Oct. 23	Liverpool
B. & S.	Cyclops	9,332	Oct. 28	Liverpool

NOTICES.

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CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

s.s. "PERSIA MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS and SHANGHAI.

The above named steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on September 13, at noon, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown. Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on September 16, at 5 p.m.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the goods have left the steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on September 22, at 10 a.m.

No Claim will be recognised if filed after the October 1, 1916.

T. DAIGO,

Agent.

Hongkong, September 11, 1916.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

s.s. "AN'O MARU"

From SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO via JAPAN PORTS.

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on September 11, at noon, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown. Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on September 16, at 5 p.m.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

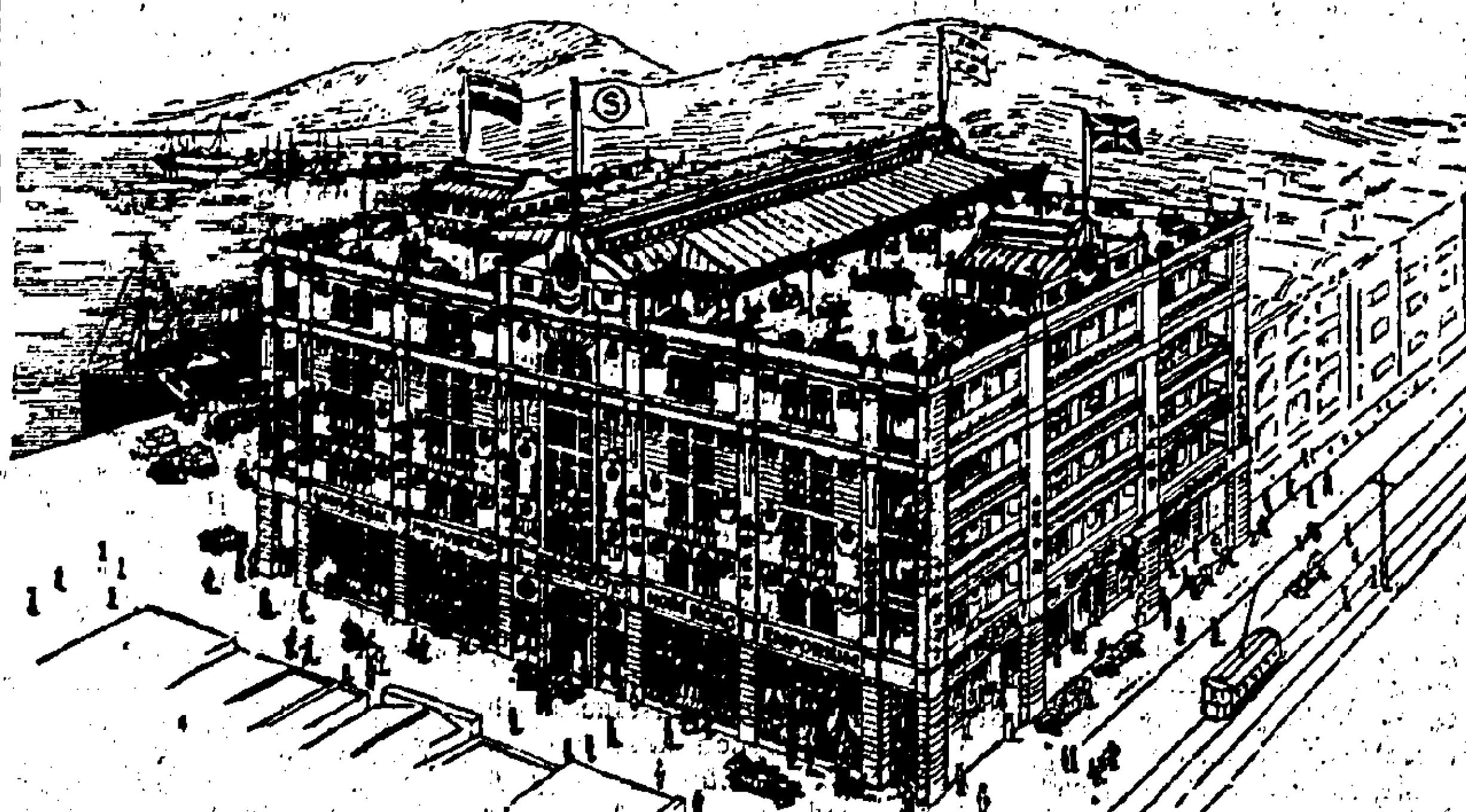
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T. DAIGO,

Agent.

Hongkong, September 11, 1916.

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GENERAL NEWS.

A Big Rice Deal.

The sale to the Russian Government of nearly Yen 1,000,000 worth of rice is reported from Japan, the purchaser being the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. Rice dealers at Chinalpo are said to have concluded the contract, which calls for the delivery in lighters at Vladivostok of 68,000 koku of cleaned rice within four months, at Yen 16.50 per koku. Russia is to issue five per cent. exchequer bills payable in a year.

Tip-and-Run Submarines.

"It is impossible to prevent the occasional appearance of an enemy submarine within the range of our shores, but I can give an assurance that the measures taken are such as to render proceedings of this sort increasingly dangerous to the submarine," said Dr. Maonamara in the House of Commons. Replying to a suggestion by Mr. Wing that the Sesham Harbour portion of the north-east coast should be armed, Mr. Forster said the disposition of guns could not be made public.

Large Dollar Standard.

The Chinese banks in Fengtien Province are withdrawing from circulation their bank notes as a preliminary to the adoption of the new large dollar standard in lieu of the small silver coin standard. We are informed that the notes claimed to have already been destroyed by the Three Eastern Provincial Banks, the Heilongjiang Provincial Bank, the Industrial Bank, the Frontier Development Bank, etc., amount to \$12,000,000, and that, according to the latest rates, the difference between silver and notes has been narrowed down to about \$12 per \$100.—*Manchuria Daily News.*

Logwood Colours.

The continuance of the war in Europe is giving colours derived from logwood a chance to widen their field of usefulness in America, according to an executive of a well-known dyestuffs concern. The shortage of coal tar colours, it was said, is giving the dyes a chance to learn the possibilities of logwood dyes. Many of the newer dyes, who had used only coal tar colours before the war, were more or less naturally prejudiced against logwood derivatives at first, but are now said to be enthusiastic about the results obtained through their employment. Among the larger users of the logwood colour were said to be makers of felt and other hats for men, and it was further asserted that other manufacturers are also turning to these dyestuffs as a means of solving their colour problems. It was also stated that something of an export trade in logwood dyes is being built up.—*Exchange.*

Centenarian I.M.S. Officer.

The Medical Journal of Australia, in recording the death at the age of 103 years of Surgeon-Major B. H. Hinton, the senior officer of the Indian Medical Service on the retired list, recalls the fact that he went through both the Sikh wars, being present, among other engagements, at Aliwal and Sobroon. Major Hinton did not see active service during the Mutiny. His name appeared in the retired list in 1868 and for the last fifty years he had passed an untroubled existence in Adelaide. A curious coincidence connected with his name and longevity is the fact that another member of the Indian Medical Service, T. L. Hinton, who, however, only spent three years in this country, also lived to be over a hundred years of age and died as recently as 1933. The first occasion on which Major B. H. Hinton heard of his existence was when, being himself 95 years of age, he read in the newspaper of T. L. Hinton's death at the age of a hundred.

If you have lost your appetite or the variety of your daily diet at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

NOTICES.



NEW MODELS OF THE FAMOUS WEBER & ALLISON PIANOS.

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N. LAZARUS,

NOTE THE ADDRESS. OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
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HEALTH OF MUNITION WORKERS.

Mr. Lloyd George and Welfare Supervision.

On the eve of leaving the Ministry of Munitions, Mr. Lloyd George wrote what is called a foreword to a book on Welfare Work, a volume which, as the late head of the Ministry of Munitions says, "we owe to the good sense, industry, and intelligence of an Australian, Miss E. D. Proud, who, after graduating at the University of Adelaide, has spent many years of patient inquiry and research into the conditions of welfare work, as carried on in the factories of the Commonwealth, and of Great Britain. She has further served in the Welfare Department of the Ministry of Munitions since its foundation. Her knowledge of Welfare work is therefore unique, and her book bids fair to become the standard work on the subject." Miss Proud's book, which is about to be issued by G. Bell and Sons, adds another link in the chain of intimacy between Great Britain and the Commonwealth.

Mr. Lloyd George says in his foreword:—"Among all the changes which the great war has brought in its train, none is more significant, and none more likely to have lasting effect than the revolution in the structure of British industry. For the first time in our history many firms have submitted to a general control by the State; many workers have desisted from the endeavour to regulate the supply and restrict the output of labour. The factories are alive with new workers; the State assumes new responsibilities; fresh needs and opportunities arise; industrial conditions are in solution."

In no respect has the change in our factories been more marked than in the character of the labour employed. Men of all descriptions, drawn from every walk of life, half skilled and unskilled, have poured into munitions works. Even more remarkable has been the advent of the women. From the shop, from the work-room, from domestic service—many of them utterly unaccustomed to factory or even manual work—they have come in their thousands and hundreds of thousands. There has been no resister. And these women, these young girls, submit cheerfully to long hours, to hard work,

to monotonous work, so that they may "beat the Germans." Many of the firms that engage them have never employed women before; many, that employed tens, now employ hundreds of thousands. The change has been sudden. When last summer the demand arose for shells, and still more shells, to save the liberties of Europe, and from one end of the country to the other engineering and other shops and factories were converted to the making of munitions; the response of the women and of other workers was overwhelming. Before the problems of the change could be solved, the new hands were already at work at the machines.

The conditions of their work soon engaged my attention. If a maximum output was to be reached—still more, if it was to be maintained for a protracted period—it was all important that the health and well-being of the workers should be carefully safeguarded. This was especially the case with women and young people. The workers of to-day are the mothers of to-morrow. In a war of workshops the women of Britain were needed to save Britain; it was for Britain to protect them. Steps were taken immediately to improve the conditions under which both women and men were working.

A strong Departmental Committee was appointed to consider the question of the health of munition workers, under the chairmanship of that eminent civil servant, Sir George Newman. It has issued a valuable series of reports on hours of labour, industrial fatigue, canteens, the employment of women, welfare supervision and the like. Further reports are to follow. A Canteen Committee was set up by the Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic) to assist firms in the construction of canteens and to afford financial assistance in conjunction with the Ministry of Munitions. A committee was formed, in association with the Home Office, to secure a weekly rest to workers and to regulate the hours of their labour. These have been greatly reduced, especially in the case of women. At the Ministry itself a new Department was created, charged with the general responsibility of securing a high standard of conditions for all workers in munition factories. At my request, Mr. B. G. Watrous accepted the

Prepaid Advertisements.

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TO LET.—Furnished Rooms, with or without Board. Bath-room to each Room. Electricity throughout. Apply Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

"MODHEENAGH WEST" No. 42 the Peak. Apply to Linstead & Davies.

TO LET.—A Small Godown in Prince's Building. For particulars etc., apply—The Hongkong Central Estate Ltd.

TO LET.—From 1st May, 1916, Offices, 2nd Floor, St. George's Building. Apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

TO LET.—Offices at 2 Connaught Road. Offices in King's Buildings. House in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road. Nos. 1 and 2, West End Terrace, Canton. Apply—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—No. 4, Des Voeux Road Central, First Floor. The commodious dwelling house with offices, servant's quarters, etc. No. 4, Shameson, Canton, from 1st June. At present in the occupation of the Imperial Russian Consulate. Apply to—DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

OFFICES IN HOTEL MANSIONS.—To let from 1st October, 1916, four large connecting rooms on the third floor of Hotel Mansions, facing Blake Pier. At present occupied by the COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY. For particulars apply to—MANAGER, HONGKONG HOTEL.

TO LET.—Three-roomed Flats in Humphreys Building, Kowloon. Four-roomed flats in May Road, with every modern convenience, including English baths and kitchen ranges, hot water and water carriage system. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.

Four-roomed Houses in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon. Two roomed-flats in Nathan Road, Kowloon. Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD. Alexandra Buildings.

direction. No man could have been found better qualified by sympathy and experience for the task.

It would be impossible to exaggerate the importance of the work which this Department has undertaken. Elaborate inquiries are being made into the conditions under which women and young persons are working; and wherever necessary immediate steps are being taken to set them right. Employers are being afforded reasonable financial encouragement to provide proper accommodation; not only canteens, but cloakrooms, restrooms, lavatories are being built. Steps are being taken to turn to account a sum generally placed at the disposal of the Ministry of Munitions by an Indian Prince, the Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior, by aiding to enable men and women workers to obtain the beneficial and invigorating recreation they so sorely need. Even more important provision is being made

TO LET.

ONE LARGE ROOM on the Top Floor of No. 2 Queen's Building. Apply—Thoresen & Co.

TO LET.—From 1st November next, flats in "Ewo Mess," No. 8 the Peak. Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

TO LET.—From 1st September, 1916, first floor, 38 Nathan Road, Kowloon. (Dairy Farm Co's premises.) Apply—The Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., Hongkong.

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PRIVATE BOXING LESSONS given by Experienced Teachers. Terms Moderate. For full particulars apply by letter to Box 382, c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

LESSONS.

DANCING CLASS to be formed shortly for instruction of pupils of both sexes. Experienced Lady and Gentleman Teachers. Terms moderate. Apply Box 1268, c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.

WANTED.—Competent Stenographer and typist requires Situation. Reply to "P.C." c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—Typewriting; Manuscript of every kind accurately and neatly typed at short notice by Englishman. Terms 30 cents per folio. Commercial correspondence in English for Chinese business gentlemen a speciality. Write "Despatch," "Hongkong Telegraph."

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Applications for inspection and tenders for the whole or part of the vessel should be sent to Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., Shanghai.

Particulars believed to be correct but not guaranteed and subject to examination by tenders.

NOTICES.



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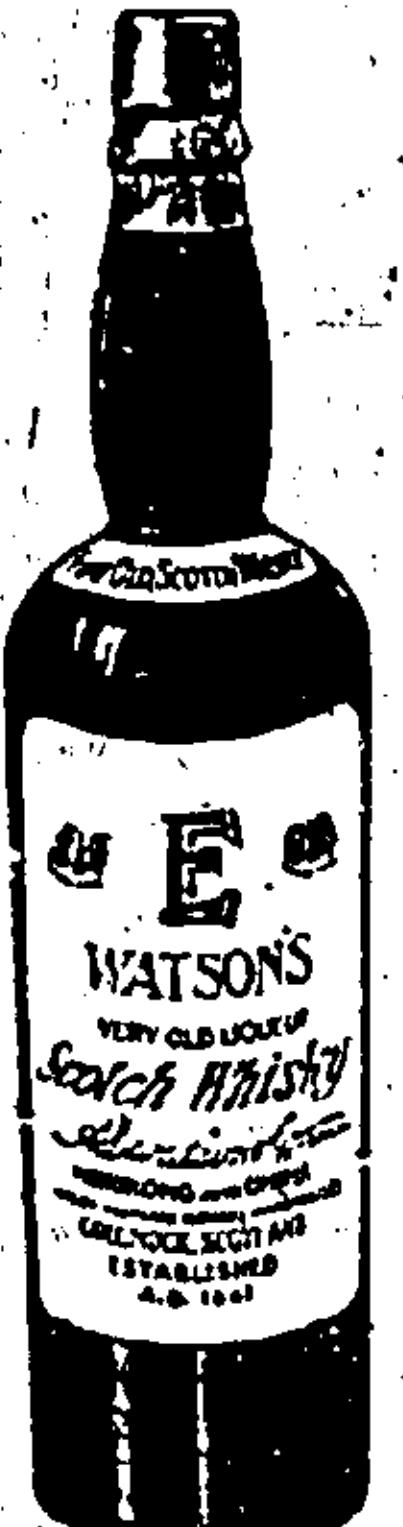
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Daily issue—\$36 per annum.
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Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).
Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.
(Payable in Advance.)
The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamcien, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.
By Order,
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1916.

GERMAN MISTAKES.

There is room for abundance of thought in the article which we reprinted from the New York *Outlook* on Saturday, dealing with "German Inefficiency." It has taken both British and Americans a long time to realize that our enemy's boasted efficiency and thoroughness were in most respects sheer talk. "German thoroughness" had been a kind of catchword for five and twenty years; the sort of cast which one fool learns of another and imparts to a third. Germany's reputation, like that of many an individual, was founded on what A. said and B. thought and C. surmised—none of them knowing much about it. Looking back now, over more than two years of war, it is not difficult to see that the greatest and firmest believer in this efficiency was Germany herself; and hence her thousands of mistakes.

Had people prated of her resourcefulness they might better have desisted. Germany has shown herself, throughout the war, to be by far the most resourceful of any of the combatants. She has made more mistakes than her foes or her allies, it is true; but, when foiled, she has known far better than they how to fall back upon some new device. Her greatest mistake of all, and one which she can never repair because even at this late hour she seems to be but dimly conscious of it, has been her coarseness. The present generation in Germany was cradled in the belief that the earth was the Kaiser's and the fulness thereof, and that to the German race belonged wisdom and faultlessness. It could not do wrong if it tried. With the German, "I think so" or "I say so" was the last argument. Demonstrations were only for slaves and barbarians. Thus, a few years ago, Germany decided that she would conquer Europe—and her decision "made it so." The fact that she had said that Europe must be hers was all sufficient.

But that sort of reasoning makes little progress in a commonplace world like ours, wherein men are not always taken at their own valuing and are sometimes asked to make good their claim to this or that title. When, a little over two years ago, Germany resolved that the moment had come for her to announce her modest intentions, no one was more surprised than she to find that others did not see the matter quite in the same light as she. She may not have anticipated a complete recognition of her claims without any fighting, but in her ingrained conceit she certainly thought to be able to accomplish her end in one fierce and terrifying rush; to smash France before she had time to make ready, and to be prepared to meet and smash Russia almost as quickly. Finding herself resisted boldly, she fell back on a variety of pleasant and long-planned schemes: the attempted terrorising of civilian Belgium and France, the use of poison gas, liquid fire, submarines, Zeppelins and every other horror that suggested itself—only to find that, one after another, the props on which she had been relying were but rotten once at best. Her Zeppelin raids have been, from a military point of view, absolutely valueless, and her submarine efforts have met with no better success. The weapon which doubtless she thought would last longest and be of most general service was her power to sow lies. Yet even that failed her. The edition that was to be stirred up in India and in Ireland—fueled out—miserably enough from her point of view, and the millions of pounds spent in printing and circulating lying war news only made her a laughing stock. However resourceful she may have been, she has invariably acted without calculating what the other side might be about to do; and her conceit has cost her her existence as an empire.

A Serious Danger.

It is a notorious fact that in recent years Hongkong has been growingly used by Chinese plotters as the base of political intrigues and seditious movements, and the point has been tragically illustrated during the past week-end by the murder, in the open street, of a former official of the Chinese Republic. Happily, events of this character are rare in Hongkong, much more so than in Shanghai, where they are of very frequent occurrence. With the case itself we are not, of course, concerned at the moment; that is a matter which can well be left to the officers of the law, who, if it is possible, will see that justice is done. But, generalising, we would express the hope that the Government is taking every reasonable step to see to it that the blackguardly, murderous element and the paid agents of political schemers, as far as is humanly possible, be denied an entrance to the Colony. The problem is not an easy one, we admit.

Privileges Abused.

As a British Colony, it is our aim and pride to hold the balance evenly between partisans of all parties among the Chinese: to allow freedom of entry to the one and to the other, always on the understanding that the liberties and privileges which we have to offer are not abused. Unfortunately, however, there are Chinese who imagine they can come to Hongkong, where they enjoy an immunity from interference unknown in their own land, and make the Colony the base for political schemings of the most revolutionary and anarchical character. That kind of thing must be put a stop to, even if the innocent have to suffer hardship in the process. To the law-abiding political refugee, Hongkong will always offer the right of asylum, but to those others the door must be shut. If the authorities wish to preserve the Colony from serious trouble, a close watch will have to be kept on the situation.

The Tung Wah and the G.C.H.

Some of our Chinese readers would like to know why it is necessary to send certain surgical cases all the way from the Tung Wah Hospital to the Government Civil, before they can be treated. On enquiry we find that a rule was laid down some nine or ten years ago by the then P.C.M.O., and has since been confirmed by his successor, to the effect that serious accidents, or cases having a legal as well as a surgical bearing: e.g. attempted suicide, assault etc. must not be treated at the Tung Wah but must be sent to the Government Civil Hospital. It is conceivable that the police, and the people in charge of Chinese public dispensaries, may be aware of this rule, but it is highly probable that the ordinary man knows nothing about it, and that, if he would straightway send him to the Chinese institution. On arriving at the latter place the sick man would presumably be refused admission even though he might die on his way to the G.C.H. The question that troubles us in the matter is: Why cannot urgent cases be treated at the Tung Wah as well as anywhere else? This is not a matter of a reduced staff owing to the war, for the rule was made nine years ago. The Tung Wah has plenty of money and could easily provide a couple of surgeons capable of handling serious and medico-legal cases. Perhaps some of our readers can enlighten us further on this point.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the approximate statement of Traffic Receipts for the week ending September 9, 1916:—

	Receipts Aggregate for week.	Receipts for 36 weeks.
This Year: ...	\$15,849 \$624,712	
Last Year: ...	12,173 295,287	
Increase: ...	3,676 329,425	

DAY BY DAY.

MANY ARE CALLED BUT FEW GET UP.

The Weather.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 75; clear.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 80; clear.

The Mails.
Siberian Mail.—Closed per a.s. Chusan at 3 p.m. to-day.
Australian Mail.—Closes per a.s. Tango Maru at 3 p.m. to-morrow.
French Mail.—Due per a.s. Paul Leost to-morrow.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per a.s. Paul Leost at 4 p.m. to-morrow.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 1.13/16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 64th anniversary of the death of the Duke of Wellington.

New College Term.
The new term at St. Stephen's College opens on Saturday. There will be an entrance examination at 9 a.m. on Friday.

Fireworks Display.
On Friday, Saturday and Monday nights there are to be special fireworks displays at the Belle View Hotel, commencing at 8 p.m. The charge for admission is fifty cents.

Possession of Opium.
Before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with being in possession of 14 taels of opium. Revenue Officer Wilden had charge of the case, and a fine of \$1,400 was imposed.

Billiards.
In the first round of the Palace Hotel billiards tournament at Kowloon last night, Mr. Cooper (recs. 50) beat Mr. Elson (owes 110) by 250 to 119. To-night Mr. Caswell (owes 110) plays Mr. Bootes (owes 40), this being the third game in the first round.

Cyclist in Trouble.
Before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese trick cyclist hailing from Yau-mati was charged with knocking down a small boy in Reclamation Street. His Worship ordered defendant to pay the injured party the sum of \$5 as compensation.

Not Opium.
A woman was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, on remand, with being in possession of 40 taels of opium. Inspector Sullivan now produced the Government Analyst's certificate showing that the stuff was not opium but molasses. The woman was accordingly discharged.

A Cruel Woman.
A most revolting case of cruelty was heard at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. Wood, when a mistress was charged with cruelly ill-treating her young servant girl. It was stated that the woman, instead of beating the child, slashed her on the arms with a knife, inflicting severe cuts. His Worship took a serious view of the case, fining the woman \$50 and ordering her to be bound over in her recognizances and two sureties.

Opium in His Cabin.
One of the crew of the s.s. Teiresias was found to have concealed in his cabin on the ship, yesterday, 75 lbs. of opium. Inspector McKenzie told Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court this morning, that at first the man denied that he had any opium but when the key of the cabin was produced and the man saw that he was cornered he admitted possession. Defendant had been dismissed from the ship on suspicion. A fine of \$5,000 or, in default, six months' imprisonment, was imposed.

Troublesome Sailor.
A coloured sailor on board H.M.S. Tamar was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court this morning, with causing a disturbance in Sampson Street. It was stated by Inspector Sim that defendant had tried to enter the house three times, but had been refused on each occasion, and it was alleged that he had slapped a woman on the face. An officer from the Tamar said they had three coloured men on board and they gave a little trouble. Defendant was discharged with a caution.

HELENA MAY INSTITUTE.

A HONGKONG LADIES' CLUB.

The Origin and Consummation of a Worthy Scheme.

The opening of the Helena May Institute, which is taking place this afternoon, marks an important event in the social life of the Colony, and one that should be productive of far-reaching activities for good. To those who are not intimately acquainted with the many spheres of philanthropic and disinterested work of the ladies of Hongkong, the purpose of such an institute as to-day sees birth seems a little obscure, and, to some, even trivial, but to those who know otherwise this building represents the centralisation and consolidation of a mass of energy, the absence of which would make the Colony infinitely poorer. It goes still further than this, for it will, if directed and utilised aright, prove a unifying medium through which the ladies of the Colony can exercise and enjoy those privileges of fellowship which hitherto have been denied them.

For many years past the want had been acutely felt by many ladies of a suitable building wherein meetings could be held and social activities enjoyed, and it was near the close of 1913 that the idea was definitely mooted of satisfying such a want. Financial difficulties presented themselves until, with a generosity which Hongkong has frequently experienced from him, Mr. E. L. Kadoorie came forward and offered to make himself personally responsible for one half of the cost (\$15,000) if the other half were subscribed. There was an immediate response and Mr. Ho Kom-tong promised the other half, thus ensuring the provision of the building. Other substantial subscriptions were also forthcoming and, the site having been chosen by the committee which had been formed, building was commenced to an excellent set of plans which had been designed by Mr. E. A. Ram, of Messrs. Dawson, Ram and Gibbs. To-day the building stands completed and forms a valuable addition to Hongkong's imposing erections.

Many details have had to be arranged, and the question of furnishing would have presented a difficulty had not Mr. Kadoorie again come forward and generously defrayed the entire cost of equipment. And this has been carried out in a really generous style, the building being brightly and pleasantly decorated throughout. Thus the ladies have been made a gift of royal worth; a large and fully established building is at their disposal, and it now remains for them to show true appreciation by justifying the generosity of its donors.

The Necessity for the Institute.

It might be as well here to refer to one or two objections which have been raised, though it is always well to bear in mind that the dissentients appear more than they are by reason of the fact that they state their disagreement, whereas those who support the movement are not so frequently heard. One objection which has been expressed is that the institution is not necessary, but an analysis of the facts will soon show that this is but a fallacy founded on ignorance. Numerous societies for ladies, or those in which they are especially interested, exist in Hongkong and for these the new building will be a headquarters. The absence of a hotel for lady travellers has been felt for years past, whereas in most other great ports of the world such a hotel has been rightly regarded as an indispensable adjunct. In this respect the institution, which can give accommodation to such, will remove a deserved censure. Whereas men have many clubs to which they can adjourn after business to enjoy a little mutual relaxation, the ladies of the colony have nothing of the sort, and here again the institution answers a hitherto unmet want. With every convenience at their disposal, ladies will find this

headquarters of immense benefit in this respect. To those young ladies in business here, who are forced to find a home in a strange place, the institute will be of incalculable benefit, for there is room for residents as well as passers through, though this latter accommodation is necessarily limited. Instead of the discomfort of loneliness there can thus be obtained the pleasures of society, and, seeing that after the war there will possibly be a large exodus of trained women from home to the Colonies, this advantage will tend to increase. Membership of the institute is open to all women, and what the promoters are most anxious to expunge from the institute's nature is that there shall be in no sense any idea that it is for one class or another class, and not for this or that class. There is room for all classes, or, rather, as the directors of it would say, for all, leaving out the word that one hears far too much of in this Colony. It is purely a women's institute, knowing no denominations, centralising all efforts yet at the same time leaving them free to expand as they each individually seek. The underlying idea is altogether admirable in its conception, and it can easily be made a practicality if only those participating will be willing to severally do their share.

Its Upkeep.
As regards the upkeep of the establishment, it will be dependent on membership, and those who can afford to do so will be asked to pay an annual subscription of \$10, a most reasonable sum for the advantages gained. Other income will be derived, of course, from other sources, such as that received for teas, which will be served every afternoon from three o'clock till seven, and to which members can invite their gentlemen friends, and that from the letting of rooms, etc. The whole of the establishment will be under the supervision of a European Manager, Mrs. Stabbings, and everything can be relied upon to be conducted as such an institution should be. A system of general rules have been framed, and these will be found to have been carefully thought out.

The Building.
An inspection of the building, situated just above the Peak Tramway Station, is pleasing in every respect. Built in a free adaptation of the style of the Renaissance period, with rough cast walls, it is in appearance quite striking. The site was found to be a difficult one from the builder's point of view, a great deal of levelling having to be done, but, notwithstanding this, and the fact that it seemed that the grounds would have to be confined, something in the nature of quite a nice garden has been secured by covering in the nullah which ran by the side of the plot and turning this over. When the young shrubs just planted will have grown sufficiently, this garden will form a pleasant and private retreat.

In the basement is a large covered exercise ground, which was first intended for use as a gymnasium, but which has not yet been fitted up as such. In this it will be possible for games, such as Badminton, to be played and it will also form an ideal headquarters for the Girl Guides. In the basement also is situated the kitchen and servants' quarters, there being large and ample. On the ground floor there is a large and splendid hall, which can be used for a variety of purposes, such as a lecture room or common room. It is well appointed, and it is here that teas will be served. Over the platform hangs the portrait of Lady May, from whom the building takes its name. A most pleasant lounge, with dining rooms and reading rooms, is also situated here, the furnishings being in admirable taste. A hand lift from the kitchen has been installed to the pantry, it thus being possible to serve meals without the necessity of stair-climbing on the part of the servers. The first floor is occupied by a number of class rooms which will be used by the various societies established here, and there is also a library having accommodation for 1,000 books, though this is not full yet. Sitting rooms have also been provided, and bath rooms and lavatory accommodation complete the provision on this floor. Altogether,

SHADY YAU-MATI.

Magisterial Comments on its Criminality.

"I went to snatch bangles, and the second defendant came with me," said a Chinese charged, with another, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Police Court this morning, with snatching a roll of notes from a money-changer's drawer at Yau-mati yesterday.

Inspector Gerrard said the facts of the case were that the first defendant went to the money-changer's to change some money, and when the man behind the counter opened the drawer he snatched a roll of notes, and then ran away up the hillside towards the mortuary. Sanitary Inspector Fincher was coming down the hill from his house when he saw the man hiding behind the bushes and arrested him.

The money changer said the first defendant, when he had snatched the money, handed it to the second and then they both ran off.

Inspector Gerrard said the first defendant had given the second defendant's address at West Point and the detectives went down to the house at West Point this morning, but the man was not there. By a piece of luck, as they were coming away they met the second defendant who, immediately he saw the first defendant in charge of the Police, made an attempt to run off. He was chased and caught. The money was found in the place where the first defendant was arrested.

Inspector Gerrard added that he did not know anything about the men. The first defendant claimed to be a master locksmith at West Point. He would suggest that the man be placed in the stocks in front of the money-changer's stall, as it was fresh in the minds of Yau-mati people who knew about the affair. His Worship: Yes; Yau-mati has got to be a very shady place (laughter). I didn't mean of late; it has always been shady, but it has become a little extra shady.

Both defendants were sent to prison for six months hard labour each, and were ordered to be exposed in the stocks for four hours.

NOT VIA HONGKONG.

New Arrangements for Philippine Mail.

A Washington telegram (September 6) to the Manila Daily Bulletin runs as follows:—

The administration has announced that, in the future, Philippine mails will be carried exclusively by army transports, in order to avoid possible entanglements with Great Britain, which might result from interference with the United States mail at Hongkong. It is also announced that the mail from the United States post office in Shanghai to the United States will no longer be sent via Vancouver, where it would of course be subject to examination by the Canadian postal authorities.

er, there about twelve bedrooms in the upper stories, the furniture and fittings in which have evidently been chosen with a view to the some of comfort without a sense of luxury.

From the large roof garden a fine view of the harbour and Peak is to be obtained. A full report of this evening's opening ceremony will appear in our to-morrow's issue.

[We have had the above matter ready for publication for some days past, but in deference to a request that it should not be used until the evening of the opening of the Institute, and on the assurance that our contemporaries had likewise agreed to respect the request, we have held it over until the present issue of the Telegraph.—Ed. H. K. T.]

"THE SCAMPS."

A Chat With Mr. Wolsley Charles.

After a brief visit to Canton, "The Scamps" are giving a farewell performance at the Theatre Royal to-morrow night, and they are hoping for a full house. The "Chief Scamp," Mr. Wolsley Charles, dropped into the Telegraph office just before leaving for Canton, and, in the course of a little chat had quite a deal of interest to say about his past experiences on the concert platform and on the stage. Mr. Charles, as will have been gathered by those who have patronised the little company during its season here, is a born musician; in fact, in his youthful days he was quite a musical prodigy. As a pianist he often appeared at the old St. James' Hall in London, and, he tells us, he was greatly delighted when, some years ago, he received a command to play before the late King Edward. An accident, by which he cut his thumb to the bone, on the day fixed for the performance, however, made the fulfilment of the engagement impossible. Some six weeks after, Mr. Charles says, he was provisionally engaged to play before King George (then Prince of Wales) at Marlborough House, but he was out of town for some days and during his absence a letter came fixing the appointment for the following night; it was never forwarded to him, and thus the opportunity was missed. "That finished me," said Mr. Charles. "Fate was against me." Then Mr. Charles turned to the lighter form of musical entertainment, and for the past seven or eight years has been running companies of the type of "The Scamps." He has scored many successes, especially with the original "Scamps," having made a big hit with them in several of the leading London theatres.

Mr. Charles told us of the difficulty he had in getting the present company together in London, and, incidentally, how he was instrumental in assisting the recruiting authorities. "The Derby scheme," he said, "was going strongly at the time. I myself was medically unfit, but the difficulty was to find suitable men who were also unable to join up. It was more or less easy to find the girls; the difficulty was with the men. Every day I was busy interviewing young fellows, and as they came along I told them that, as they would eventually have to join the Army if they stayed in England, the best thing they could do was to go along to Whitehall and be tested now; then, if they were declared unfit, I could consider them as candidates, but not else. Many of them went and came back saying 'They've taken us, so it's all up so far as The Scamps are concerned.' I was thus," said Mr. Charles, "the means of sending quite a number of recruits to the War Office, and, for the moment, was quite a little recruiting sergeant on my own."

Another point of interest mentioned by Mr. Charles was that the party was originally booked to sail on the ill-fated Persia, but, fortunately for the company, they were unable to get away in time. He telegraphed Mr. Bindman saying it was impossible to catch the Persia, and the latter arranged for the party to leave by the Kaiser-I-Hind a fortnight later. "That was a bit of luck," remarked Mr. Charles, "for if we had sailed on the Persia most likely none of us would be here now."

Mr. Charles spoke of the wonderful hospitality which was extended to "The Scamps" all through India, and, indeed everywhere—"excepting Hongkong," he added with a smile. People, he said, seemed as if they could not do enough for them, and that was very cheering to wanderers in strange lands. "Of course," he said, "when we told our friends that we were going to China and the Far East they backed us up by telling us that there were only wooden ramshackle houses to live in, no hotels, and no comfort whatever, and that we should have to live on rice and dried fish. They added, by

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the correspondents are not necessarily those of the Hongkong Telegraph.]

(To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.)

THEATRICALS AND THE WAR.

Dear Sir,

There has been a deal of talk lately about the large number of small companies that honour us of late—more, I think, during the last fifteen months or so than for four years previously.

Nobody seems to take the trouble to enquire why there has been this influx of would-be mirthmakers, but ask why the support extended to them is not larger. Make it larger, Hongkongites, by all means, but they will continue to come whether the patronage extended is good, bad or indifferent, for the duration of the war. Then you will not find so many companies including Hongkong in their itinerary for the simple reason that the number of companies will undergo a rapid depletion. They will mostly return to England, Home and Beauty, having completed a tour abroad. The tour will depend in length on how long the war lasts.

I cannot believe that Hongkong has runnled them yet, or, if they had, the patronage extended would be much less than is now given to them. I am satisfied with the Pictures for the time being.

Enclosing my card,

Yours etc,

—ANOTHER OPTIMIST.

Hongkong, September 11, 1916.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts advise us that the Langkat output is as follows:—

Sept.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total to 12th inst.	Daily average
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1,298	108.00

Total to 12th inst. 1,298
Daily average 108.00

way of encouragement, that we should all have small-pox, get dysentery every day—and, of course, we should die! Mr. Charles added that they were very much alive, however, and, so far from lacking comforts, they had been astounded at the magnificent hotels and buildings in Hongkong and the other places they had visited. The only place, said Mr. Charles, where they had been unable to get ice was at Asaneol, in India. They were accommodated there in a bungalow and the temperature at midnight in his bedroom was 129 degrees. "There was not a bit of ice in the place," said the Chief Scamp, "and when I got back that night after the show and learned the bitter truth, after hoping to see the bedroom filled with great chunks of ice, I can tell you that I saw blood—and a coolie who was lying peacefully asleep on the verandah saw it too!"

The only complaint—barring Hongkong's cold reception—that Mr. Charles has to make about his visit to the East is over the money puzzle, caused by the vagaries of exchange. "First we change into Indian money, then into Straits money, then perhaps into English money, then into Hongkong money, then maybe back into English money again, but, whichever way we do it, we seem to lose. It's a puzzle which beats us every time, and we've got to go through more of it in the North and in Japan. I'm a bit of a humorist myself," he concluded, "but this is one thing in which I can see absolutely no humour at all."

LAWN BOWLS LEAGUE.

Championship Final on Saturday.

The Hongkong Lawn Bowls League Championship will be decided on Saturday next on the Police greens at Happy Valley, the competing teams being the Taikeo Bowling Club and the Kowloon Bowling Club. This year four teams have competed in the League, each playing six matches—Civil Service, Police, Kowloon and Taikeo. On the completed fixtures, Kowloon and Taikeo tied for points, and a deciding match now becomes necessary.

The League trophy is a magnificent silver cup presented by the Proprietors of Perfection whisky, Messrs. D. and J. McCullum, of Edinburgh, in 1913. It has been won twice in succession by Taikeo, who, if they are successful in Saturday's match, will win it outright. The cup is now on view at Messrs. Gande, Price and Company's, they being the agents for Perfection whisky. At the conclusion of the match on Saturday, the cup will be presented to the winners, as well as gold medals to the members of the opposing teams.

In the same competition there is another tie, the Civil Service and the Police being level for third place. A deciding match will be played later.

LAWN TENNIS.

Progress of H.K.C.C. Tournament:

Some exceedingly good tennis has been seen in the Men's Handicap Doubles tournament which is now proceeding in connection with the Hongkong Cricket Club, and last evening a large crowd witnessed an exciting match between F. W. Cary and N. E. Kent (own 15/4) and the Rev. C. L. Cooper-Hunt and Captain Hammond (own 15/4), in the semi-final round. Both pairs had fully deserved their place in this penultimate contest, and the class of play seen was quite up to expectation. After a hard match, Cary and Kent proved victorious by 4, 6, 3, 8, 6.

The question as to who will be the other pair to meet last night's winners in the final rests between four pairs of players, for the third round has not yet been finished. This evening J. Stalker and E. Abraham (own 3/8) meet O. Ritter and G. Sewell (scratch), the match being due to commence at five o'clock. On Thursday, A. A. Claxton and R. P. Thursfield (scratch) are matched to play J. Macdonald and W. J. Morrison (receive 2/8), but the date of the other semi-final match has not yet been fixed.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

Forthcoming Red Cross Entertainment.

An entertainment will be given under the auspices of the Brigade at the Victoria Theatre, by kind permission of the management on October 12. The entertainment will consist of songs, etc., by our leading local artists, selections by the Police Reserve Orchestra, by courtesy of Mr. Jenkin (D. S. P. R.) and selected "pictures." The proceeds will be added to those collected on "Our Day" (October 19) in aid of the Joint Fund of the British Red Cross Society and the O. S. of St. John. Full details will be published later.

Aquatic Sports.—Aquatic sports are also being organised for the Men's Companies of the Ambulance Brigade, to be held at the Victoria Recreation Club, by kind permission of the Committee.

Among the events will be a team race for a shield presented by Mr. Ellis Kadoorie, a life-saving competition (challenge cup presented by Sir Robert Ho Tang), Brigade Championship Race, greasy pole, and other popular events. There will also be a race open to V.R.C. members, another for H.K.V.O. Officers, and an open event.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

NOTHING CAN EXCEL.

DAISY BRAND BUTTER.

IT IS ABSOLUTELY THE BEST NEW ZEALAND TABLE BUTTER.

SOLE AGENTS:—

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LD.

NORTH BRITISH AND

MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.,

in which are vested the shares of THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

AND THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

The Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. Agents.

Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

The Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. AGENTS.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY, September 16, 1916.

commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

Comprising:—Teak hatstand, tapestry covered chairs, blackwood stools & flower stands, morocco covered couch, teak bookcases, tea tables, pictures, engravings, electric table fans & lamps, carpets, rugs, etc., etc.

Teak extension dining table & chairs, teak sideboards with bevelled mirrors, dinner wagon, ice chest, dinner services, E. P. & glass ware, etc., etc.

Single & double brass mounted iron bedsteads, teak wardrobes with bevelled glass doors, dressing tables, washstands, chest of drawers, toilet crockery, etc., etc.

Also 1 Rex Motor Cycle 4 1/2 H. P. 9 Typewriters (Remington, Oliver, Adler, Smith Premier, etc.) 1 Grand Piano by John Broadwood & Son.

On view from Friday, the 15th inst.

Catalogue will be issued. Terms:—Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

TO LET.

TO LET furnished, for one month or 6 weeks, "FUNG SHUI," Plantation Road. Cheap rental. Apply to:—Linstead & Davis.

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

THE NEXT term will commence on SATURDAY, September 16, at 9.00 A.M. There will be an Entrance examination on FRIDAY, September 15, at 9.00 A.M. Rev. W. H. HEWITT M.A., B.D. WARDEN.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS: SUZUKI & CO. TEL. 468 ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY, September 15, 1916,

commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

2,169 feet Balata Belting (from 14" to 12", 3 to 10 ply).

2,169 feet Special Heat Resisting Belting (4" & 5").

1,072 pieces Galvanised Iron Brackets.

One New Vertical Oil Engine (Kerosene).

One Gas Engine.

Six Hand Challenge Force Pumps (Brass Cylinders) Brass fittings.

One Large "Ice Cream" making Machine.

Terms:—Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

G. R.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION No. 8.192.

Medical Department Hongkong, Sept. 8, 1916.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that sealed tenders in duplicate, which should be clearly marked "Tender for Medical Department Contract" will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until Noon of SATURDAY October 7, 1916, for the Supply of Aerated Waters; Bedding and Clothing; Beers, Spirits, Wines, etc.; Spirit of Wine; Chemicals, Drugs, Surgical Instruments and Sundries; Furniture etc.; Milk, etc.; Provisions; Sundries; and Washing; (Schedules Nos. 1 to 10) required locally by this Department for the period of one year from the first of January next inclusive.

Application should be made to the Colonial Secretary's Office for the necessary forms of tender. All other information may be obtained from the Principal Civil Medical Officer at the Civil Hospital. J. T. C. JOHNSON, Principal Civil Medical Officer.

FINE SILK SOCKS.

These Socks are made of a Fine Silk having a non-rip Lisle Thread top and feet reinforced with Lisle thread, adding to wearabilities.

In various colours with embroidered Clox of a contrast colour.

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists, 18, DES VŒUX ROAD.

WM. POWELL, LD.

Telephone 346.

NEW CONSIGNMENT OF

SAXONE BOOTS & SHOES

FOR MEN

THE SECRET OF SAXONE SUCCESS:—



"SAXONE'S" are made in Britain to fit the British foot, to please the British taste, to meet every requirement for good form and GOOD WEAR.

SOLE AGENTS:—

WM. POWELL, LTD.

COLUMBIA ORCHESTRAL RECORDS

- L 1020 THE ROSE CAVALIER VALSE ... BEECHAM SYM. ORCH.
- L 1011 LE PRINCE IGOR MARCH ... SYMPHONY ORCH.
- L 1013 TRISTAN & ISOLDE ... PRELUDE SIR HENRY WOOD'S ORCH.
- L 1015 SCHERZO ... (TSCHAIKOWSKY) LONDON STRING QUART.
- L 1019 THE LONDON DERRY AIR (IRISH AIR) ... MOLLY ON THE SHORE

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

6, DES VŒUX ROAD. Tel. 1322.

WORTH HAVING.



D. & J. McCALLUM'S PERFECTION SCOTCH.

AVOID

IMITATIONS.



SOLE AGENTS:—

GANDE, PRICE & CO. LTD.

Tel. No. 135 6, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remarks
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe	SARDINIA Capt. J. T. Jeffery	3 p.m. 14th Sept.	Direct Service.
SHANGHAI, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	NOVARA Capt. H. R. Hetherington, R.N.R.	about 23rd Sept.	Direct Service.
LONDON, via Spore, Penang, Cebu, Port Said and Marseilles	NAMUR Capt. S. C. Warner	d'light 24th Sept.	Direct Service.
LONDON, via Singapore, Peking, Cebu, Port Said and Marseilles	SARDINIA Capt. J. T. Jeffery	noon 6th Oct.	Direct Service.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, and FREIGHTS apply to

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office,
Hongkong, 12th Sept., 1916.
E. V. D. Parr,
Acting Superintendent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES

TRANS-PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver
In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Hong Kong to Vancouver 17 days. Hong Kong to Montreal 22 days.

Hong Kong to Chicago 21 days. Hong Kong to New York 22 days.

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA and EMPRESS OF ASIA

16,800 tons. Gross Register. Quadruple Screw. Speed 21 Knots.

Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.

Target and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.

SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

Empress of Japan 20 Sept. Empress of Japan 15 Nov.

EMPRESS OF ASIA 4 Oct. EMPRESS OF ASIA 29 Nov.

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA 1 Nov. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA 27 Dec.

Monteagle 7 Nov.

(Calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (Inland Sea), Kobe and Yokohama.)

Monteagle calls Moji instead of Nagasaki.

Through Bill of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European ports and West Indies.

For Further information as to rates of Freight and Passage, Sailing List, etc. please apply to

P. D. BUTTERFIELD,
General Agent, Passenger Department,
Hong Kong.

J. M. WALLACE,
General Agent,
Hong Kong.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CAICOOTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Aug. 28, 1916.

Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sails.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents,

or to BEISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, 3rd Aug., 1916.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 115.

Agents.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination	Steamer	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Durban, Town, Teneriffe, VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama	Imayaki Maru Capt. Teranaka T. 16,000	SUN, 24th Sept., at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Isado Maru Capt. Asakawa T. 12,500	TUES, 19th Sept., at 4 p.m.
CAICOOTTA via Spore, Penang, Malacca & Cebu	Shizuoka Maru Capt. Noma T. 12,500	WED, 11th Oct., at noon.
BOMBAY via Spore, Malacca & Cebu	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500	WED, 13th Sept., at 4 p.m.
MOJI and Kobe	Nikko Maru Capt. Tateda T. 9,600	FRI, 13th Oct., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Tosa Maru Capt. Sakamoto T. 10,000	MONDAY, 25th Sept.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama	Yorofu Maru Capt. Ogura T. 8,000	WEDNESDAY, 13th Sept.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Bombay Maru Capt. Shinobara T. 8,000	SATURDAY, 23rd Sept.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Colombo Maru Capt. Nomura T. 8,000	WEDNESDAY, 20th Sept.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Aki Maru Capt. Yoshikawa T. 13,500	FRI, 13th Oct., at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Shirane Maru Capt. Fraser T. 16,700	TUES, 19th Sept., at 10 a.m.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL (CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama, Sa, Francisco, Panama and Colon	Tokuyama Maru Capt. Nakamura Tons 15,000	Beginning of October.
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Wireless Telegraphy. NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	21st Sept. at 10.30 a.m.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	4th Oct. at noon.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	17th Oct. at 10.30 a.m.

Siberia Maru 18,000 - 18 knots. Leave Hongkong 5th October.

*For a voyage to the East Coast of America, 1 Proceeding to South America Ports.

Special Rates given to NAVAL, MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal

Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, LOILOI, LOS ANGELOS, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO, THENCE BY TRANS-PACIFIC ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Steamer Tons & Speed Leave Hongkong

Anyo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots 20th Sept. at noon.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

T. DAIGO, Agent, KING'S BUILDINGS.

JAVA-PACIFIC LIJN.

Monthly Service between NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without Notice.

S.S. Tjisondar 12th Oct. S.S. Karimoon 11th Nov.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of

saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points

in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Hongkong, York Buildings. Managing Agents.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

NOVEMBER 11 - JANUARY 18, 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER

SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street



R.M.S.P. THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Subject to change without Notice.

HOMEWARD.

For Steamer Date of Departure

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 10. Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
NEWCHWANG	Hanyang	13th Sept. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Shiang	14th Sept. at 4 p.m.
WUHL, C'FOO & T'ISIN	Kueichow	14th Sept. at 4 p.m.
H'HOW, P'HOI & H'PHONGKailong		17th Sept. at 10 a.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinkua," "Taming," and "Tean." Excellent saloon accommodation amidst electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tean." SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. S.S. "Anhai," "Chuan," "Lachew," "Yachow," "Shantung," and "Shinkiang," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire, Agents.

Telephone No. 34.

Hongkong Sept. 12, 1916.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjilatjap	JAVA & MAKASSAR	in port	17th Sept.	KOBE

* Wireless Telegraphy.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Yokohama Building. (16)

Telephone No. 1574.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN

STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.)

Steamer	Arrive Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Australia
Eastern	16th Sept.	4th Oct. at 11 a.m.
St. Albans	2nd Oct.	15th Nov.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

All Steamers Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamship	Captain	Leaving
Haiching	W. C. Passmore	TUES, 12th Sept. at 2 p.m.
Haitan	J. S. Thomson	THUR, 14th Sept. at 4 p.m.
Haichong	J. W. Evans	TUES, 19th Sept. at 2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co., General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM

NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Wed, 13th Sept. at d'light.
KOBE & Moji	Yaching	Thur, 14th Sept. at d'light.
SPURE, Pan & Cebu	Fooksang	Thur, 14th Sept. at noon.
WEIHAWEI & Tientsin	Chipsing	Fri, 15th Sept. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Choyasang	Fri, 15th Sept. at d'light.
HOIHO & Haiphong	Loksang	Sat, 16th Sept. at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Yueasang	Sat, 16th Sept. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Thur, 21st Sept. at noon.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat, 23rd Sept. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Katsang," "Namsang," and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yaching" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dally, Weihaeiwei.

† Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Dato, Singapore, Tawau, Tenkan, Jesselton and Labuan.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and descriptions affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

LOG-BOOK

Christiania's Shipping.

According to statistics just issued the inward entries at the port of Christiania last year comprised 2,481 ships, of 1,666,175 tons, as compared with 2,334 ships and 1,476,313 tons in 1914. The fleet registered at Christiania was increased in 1915 by 34 ships of 81,918 tons, or 15.5 per cent, as compared with 3.5 per cent in 1914.

Another Japanese Steamer Ashore.

Kobe, Aug. 11.—According to news received in Kobe yesterday the steamer Miyomaru, 2,306 tons, while on her way from Iwami to Yokohama with coal and timber on board grounded on the coast of Wakasa on Wednesday night. It is expected that the steamer will be refloated if about half the quantity of her cargo is removed. The vessel is owned by Mr. Nakahira, Takao, and chartered to Mr. Okamoto of Tokyo.

Proposed Serv. Between Dairen and South Seas.

In view of the bright future looming before the South Seas steamer service, the Kwantung Government is reported to have decided to start a steamship line between the port of Dairen and the South Seas. A Government official was recently despatched on an inspecting visit to Java, Sumatra, and the Philippines as a preliminary to opening the service. The proposed service, when it materializes, will be worked under Kwantung Government subsidy amounting roughly to Y1,000 per annum. Sugar forms one of the principal imports to Dairen from the South Seas, whilst Cement, Fushun Coal, Beans, etc., are among the chief exports from this port.—"Manchuria Daily News."

The Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will begin its regular sailing list from Shanghai with the arrival of the str. Ecuador (14,000 tons displacement) on the 20th instant. This steamer, which will come up river and will berth at the China Merchant's Central Wharf, will be despatched for Hongkong, via Manila, the following day, and on her return voyage will leave Shanghai for San Francisco on October 11. This, as well as the other steamers of the Company, is fitted especially with a view to the comfort of passengers. The cabins contain beds instead of the obsolete berths, with accommodation for two passengers only in each cabin; and are well ventilated and furnished with overhead fans. The route from Shanghai to San Francisco is by way of Japan ports and Honolulu. The Shanghai agents are Messrs. Anderson, Meyer & Co., with Mr. B. C. Haile (formerly in Yokohama) in charge of this department, and Mr. B. C. Morton is the District Agent for China and the Philippines.

Demand For Vessels From Europe.

A demand for vessels from Great Britain and France is the bristest at present, and vessels engaged in the transportation of provisions exclusively are quite numerous. The present ship-building capacity in these countries can hardly meet the pressing requirements, and consequently the ships' prices of British and French merchantmen have abnormally risen. No vessel can now be obtained at a price less than Y400 per ton and still the prices threaten to go up further. Recently enquiries have come from London for the purchase of Japanese vessels, and a 5,000-ton cargo boat, the keel of which has just been laid down at the Osaka Iron Works to the order of Messrs. Uchida and Co., Kobe, has been contracted to be sold to a London firm for Y1,500,000. In this sale the Japanese firm has cleared a net profit of Y300,000 for no other investment or labour than the payment to the above Works of an earnest-money to the amount of Y47,000. The current charterage of Japanese vessels to be employed on European service is 35 shillings per ton per single trip, which rate is too stiff for charterers.

THE ALEXANDRA CAVE

Just arrived. Large shipment of Choicest. Dates.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

American Cotton.

Reuter's Liverpool cotton market quotation, dated August 31, is as follows for mid-American:

Spot ... 947d.
October-November ... 936d.
January-February ... 931d.

Cotton remains higher than a week ago by 21, 33, and 36 points, the quotation for August 24 having been 926d., 933d., and 935d. The weakening in the middle of the week was owing to heavy rains in the American cotton belt and to liquidations by small bull operators, according to a report from the New York agents of Messrs. Tate, Sons & Co., which goes on to say that the Agricultural Bureau's report of crop condition is 61.2 per cent, which is very low, the market expecting at least 63 per cent. The *Journal of Commerce*, however, puts the figure at 64 per cent. The great railway strike which is expected to start on September 4 has also effected the market.—New York futures:—October 16.—30 cents, December 16.35, January 16.40, March 16.54, May 16.69, July 16.72.

The Tea Trade of Hankow.

The tea trade of Hankow of 1915 was the largest and most profitable for many years past. Mr. W. Theodor, of the firm of Theodor and Rawlin, says that "the Hankow tea season of 1915, will long be remembered as the most sensational in the history of the trade." The demand for Russia was enormous. The Russian Government commandeered a high quantity of tea shipped via Vladivostok for the army. This made the country generally very short and many repeat orders were sent out, which greatly prolonged the season and caused high prices to be maintained for all sorts and conditions of tea. The consumption of tea in Russia has increased out of all proportion, owing to the Government's prohibition of alcohol. At the close of the season one can say that there are only about 8,000 half-chests in all left, and these are very common and quite undesirable tea. The outlook for the coming season is favourable as far as Russia is concerned, but very unfavourable for the United Kingdom. The difficulty in securing tonnage, the prohibitive freight rates, the rise of fully 20 per cent. (to date, March) in exchange, besides the probability of a further sixpenny duty in Great Britain, making 1s. 6d. per lb., against 5d. in 1914, all point towards a very difficult season for the home market.

Future of Australian Trade.

The present position and future outlook of Australian trade was the subject of an address delivered by Mr. G. T. Milne, Imperial Trade Commissioner, at a special meeting of business men, convened by the Trade and Industry Committee of the Royal Colonial Institute, says a London report of July 20. Mr. Milne, who paid a tribute to the excellent work of the Trade and Industry Committee, described in detail the various methods by which trade was to be procured by British manufacturers and traders in Australia, and strongly emphasised the necessity for principals, and not "bag-men," to visit the market. Our trade with the Commonwealth, he said, ought to be considerably increased. There were no currency or language difficulties, and nearly every item in the tariff gave British goods a preference. Take the imports of metal—pig and ingot and machinery manufacturers. Out of a total of £17,325,692, £17,290,592 is of a class subject to preferential treatment, leaving only £35,000 not subject to preference. As regards textiles, out of £11,136,000 there was only £7,858 that did not enjoy some form of preference, but the Australian people did not rest with even this. They had departmental preferences—that was to say, departments in dealing with tenders for imported goods gave a preference varying in amount to British goods, and that pre-

ference was in addition to tariff advantages. The cumulative effect of this on British trade must be very great. With regard to German competition, he thought the Australian tariff would be so rearranged in future as almost entirely to eliminate this factor.

Indian Hide Trade.

The methods adopted by a group of German firms in Calcutta to create for themselves a monopoly in the export of Indian hides to Europe are analysed by the *Shoe Trade Journal*. After they had made considerable progress as individual competitors in the market, five German firms combined themselves into an association possessing the misleading title of the Calcutta Hide Shippers' Association. When the outside competition had been reduced to a single successful firm an offer was made by the Association to purchase from it all the hides that the firm was sending to Germany. On the firm, refusing the Association's offer, the association or commission agents, who collect the hides, were instructed not to sell to the Indian firm under penalty of a general boycott by the Association firms. As the Indian firm could not use the whole of the supply of hides available were more or less compelled to acquiesce. Secret leakage to the Indian firm continued, however, and finally the German Association achieved its end by applying pressure to the Hamburg importers who preferred the imports of the German firm to those of the Indian firm. The argument employed was the pan-German one that if the Association were not supported the trade would be lost to the German Empire. The result was an effective boycott of the Indian firm, and the German firms obtained the monopoly for which they had been working. The *Shoe Trade Journal* states that the process had caused the Bengal Government some anxiety, but it adds that long after the war had been in progress the German firms in Calcutta were still carrying on their business and exporting hides to Italy where, it is suggested, some of them were being held for export to Germany after the war.

Manchuria as a Sugar Beet Country.

That the whole of Manchuria, but particularly the section north of Mukden, is suitable for the cultivation of the sugar beet, is the opinion of Mr. Tetsu Maki, managing director of the Ensuiko Sugar Mill Co., who recently returned to Japan after a tour of Manchuria. Lack of irrigation, he says, is the one great drawback. Beet growing in Manchuria, according to Mr. Maki, as reported by the *Japan Advertiser*, has several advantages over the sugar cane growing of Formosa. First, there is a greater area of land easily procurable; secondly, the labour is abundant and cheaper; and thirdly the great market for sugar is nearer than in the case of Formosa. Of these, the first advantage is of an inestimable value because the sugar-milling industry is quasi-agriculture. Especially, it is to be noted with interest that sugar-mill men can easily acquire the use or the ownership of any large tract of land in Manchuria. But there is one disadvantage, the lack of irrigation. It is therefore necessary that artificial wells be drilled on a large scale in order to undertake beet growing. At present, the wells in Manchuria are only 30 feet deep, and the temperature of the water is so low that it does not do for irrigation purposes. No investigation has yet been made as to what depth water of a moderate temperature could be obtained. As to the question of what effect the beet sugar industry in Manchuria has upon the sugar industry there, Mr. Maki believes that it cannot fail to be a strong competitor, but thinks it will not have a bad effect on Formosa. On the contrary, it will give an opportunity to the Formosan mill to effect various improvements in their working, which would otherwise be left undone.

Korean and Japanese Rice for Russia.

The rice merchants of Seoul and Champo recently made a contract for the export of 36,000 tons of Korean rice to Russia. It is now reported that another order for 3,500 tons has been booked by the Araki Rice Mill, of Chinnampo, for delivery in September, says the *Japan Advertiser*. The rice bought by the Russian Government since last year has been chiefly Saigon and Bangkok grain, and some apprehension was entertained regarding the result of the examination by the Russian authorities of the Japanese rice. According to the *Asahi*, Messrs. Hara & Co., Yokohama, have recently finished the delivery of 1,000 tons of pure Japanese cleaned rice to the Russian authorities at Vladivostok. It is said that the whole lot has passed inspection with very satisfactory results, and the Russian authorities are described as expressing a desire to buy more of the same sort of rice hereafter. The *Asahi* learns that the outstanding contracts for the import of rice into Vladivostok cover 13,000 tons, of which about 4,000 tons represent Saigon rice to be delivered by a Japanese company, while the remainder is all Korean rice.

Mount Austin Rubber.

The report of the Mount Austin (Johore) Rubber Estates, Limited, stated that the profit and loss account shows, with the balance brought forward, a credit balance of £73,471. The net profit for the year's working was £38,270. The directors propose to pay a dividend of 14 per cent., less income tax, £63,000; to write off the balance of expenses of amalgamation, £3,000; to carry forward, £4,471. The crop harvested was 1,018,590 lb. The manager estimates that the production for the current year will be 1,350,000 lb. The gross selling price was 2s. 7.3d. per lb., the all-in cost being 1s. 4.4d. compared with 1s. 4.3d. per lb. for the previous year. The increase in the cost of production is due to enhanced cost of transport owing to the war. Forward contracts have been entered into for the sale of approximately one fourth of the current year's estimated crop at a gross average price of 3s. per lb. The planted areas remain as last reported, viz. 10,705 acres under rubber. At the end of March, there were 4,392 acres in bearing, and the manager expects to bring in an additional 2,000 acres during the current financial year. During the year 83,889 trees were removed. This work will be continued until only about 100 trees to the acre remain all over the estate.

Production of Zinc in Australia.

The project for the production of zinc on a commercial scale by the electrolytic process has been advanced a stage further by the registration of a company named the Electrolytic Zinc Co. of Australasia Proprietary, Ltd. The company is primarily formed for the production of zinc electrolytically in Australia. The company will be one of the members of the Zinc Producers' Association Pty. Ltd., a company which was recently registered, and to which all the zinc producing companies of Australia are parties. It is to be a cardinal feature of the company that it is to remain under British control. The company is the outcome of the investigation begun by the Amalgamated Zinc (De Bary's) Company some time ago into the operation of the electrolytic process of extracting zinc from ores, as applied in America. Results were considered sufficiently encouraging some months ago to justify the company's making a tentative arrangement with the Tasmanian Government Hydro-Electric department for a large "block" of power from the Great Lake scheme. As a preliminary, it was decided to erect a working unit of the plant in Tasmania, so that the investigation would be thorough before a scheme to erect the large works necessary to deal with any substantial portion of the Broken Hill output of zinc ore was launched.

The British Blockade.

Washington, July 14.—Britain's grip upon the Central Powers through her blockade measures is vividly illustrated in statistics of exports and imports for the fiscal year. Exports to Germany dwindled from \$352,000,000 in 1913 to \$12,000,000 last year, whereas trade with the Allied nations increased enormously. Great Britain leads in commerce with the United States. During the year 1915 trade with Great Britain and her Colonies reached a total of more than \$2,000,000,000. More than one-third of the American imports for the calendar year came from the United Kingdom, and more than one-half of the total exports went to British ports. British goods sold to the United States increased from \$572,000,000 in 1913 to \$624,000,000 in 1915, and exports to Great Britain rose from \$1,120,000,000 to \$1,687,000,000.—Reuter.

American Dyestuffs.

There seem to be so many angles to the dye situation that it is not surprising to find the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives somewhat puzzled as to what their final determination should be, notes a commercial writer in the *New York Times*. An entire absence of enthusiasm on the part of dye users over giving the domestic makers of colours a high protective duty has been recently noted. Among some textile men there is even some resentment at the high prices insisted on for American dyes, while at the same time the output of the latter has increased to such an extent that salesmen have been advertised for to push the sales, and considerable quantities are available for export. In fact, the exports of dyes of one kind or another have shown a remarkable increase, the total for May—the last month for which figures are available—being nearly \$1,000,000. A storm centre seems to be the matter of a high duty on indigo, a substance which has been on the free list under all kinds of tariff. The greater proportion of indigo, it is said, is used by one large concern, which wishes to get it as cheaply as possible. As against this is a Western chemical company which announced its purpose some months ago to make synthetic indigo in large quantity and put up a factory for the purpose. Before the possible end of the war, and the consequent competition from abroad, the company would be able to make profits sufficient to more than cover the cost of its plant, as other dyemaking concerns have already done, but this does not satisfy the promoters. They insist they will give up this branch of the business unless a prohibitive duty is placed on foreign indigo. The attitude they have taken has not helped their cause. The *Financial*, London, reports as follows on the same subject:—If prices form the criterion, the dyestuff shortage in the United States is less serious. In a broad, general sort of way this is true. But it is only true because mills have abandoned expectations of being able to attain the refinements of dyeing which existed when German dyes were abundant and because prices for such dyes as were actually available reached a price level where it was impossible to find buyers. In the absence of buyers, prices have receded and in some cases rather sharply. It is conservatively estimated that the United States is to-day producing 33 per cent. of the dyes needed for normal home consumption. When the war started in August, 1914, the country was making about 10 per cent. of the dyes it uses. The balance was coming from Germany and Switzerland. The improvement in quality of American dyes has been noticeable, but it is obvious that a country a imperfectly developed chemically as was the United States in 1914 could not hope in a short two years to attain the degree of dye skill possessed by the Germans. For one thing, American coal does not possess the colour-producing qualities inherent in the coals used by the Germans.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS. b. \$750
MARINE INSURANCES.
Cantons n. \$400
North China n. \$155
Unions sa. \$930
Yangtze n. ex 73 \$262½

FIRE INSURANCES.
China Fires b. \$154
H.K. Fires b. \$385

SHIPPING.
Douglases b. \$136
Steamboats sa. \$323
Indos (Def.) b. \$136
Indos (Pref.) b. \$46
Shells b. 109½
Ferries b. \$27½

REFINERIES.
Sugars b. \$110
Malabons s. \$36½

MINING.
Kallans n. 30½
Langkats b. 1.26½
Rauhs n. \$2.50
Tronchs n. 30½
Urals n. 34½

DOCKS, WHARVES, GOWDONS, & C.
H.K. Wharves sa. \$85½
Kowloon Docks b. \$130½
Shai Docks n. 7½
H'kew Wharves n. 8.84½

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.
Centrals n. \$39
H.K. Hotels n. \$115
Land Invest. s. \$100
H'pneys East. b. \$6.50
K'loon Lands n. \$38
Shai Lands n. 1.91½
West Points n. \$88

COTTON MILLS.
Ewos n. 1.150
Kung Yiks b. & sa. 1.14.35
Shai Cottons n. 1.100
Yangtzeppos b. 1.51

MISCELLANEOUS.
Bornes b. \$8
China Light & P. b. \$4.75
Providents b. \$9
Dairy Farms sa. \$41
Green Islands b. \$9.70
H.K. Electric b. \$38
H.K. Ice Co. n. \$160
Ropes n. \$33
Trams, Low Level n. \$7.50
Trams, Peak, old b. \$9.00
Trams, Peak, new b. cents 80
Laundries b. & sa. \$31
U. Waterboats n. \$17.00
Watsons b. \$6½
Wm. Powells b. \$6.90
Morning Posts b. \$29

CORRECTED TO MON TUESDAY
SEPTEMBER 12, 1916.

BENJAMIN & POTTS,
Share and General Brokers,
Princes Building.
Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.
T/T Demand 2/1 3/4
30 d/s. 2/1 13/16
60 d/s. 2/1 7/8
4 m/s. 2/2 1/16
T/T Shanghai 70 1/2
T/T Singapore 91 5/8
T/T Japan 100 3/4
T/T India 159 3/4
Demand, India 160
T/T San Francisco 51
co & New York 51
T/T Java 123 5/8
T/T Marks Nom.
T/T France 3.00 1/2
Demand, Paris 3.01

BUYING.
4 m/s. L/C 2/2 9/16
4 m/s. D/P 2/2 11/16
6 m/s. L/P 2/2 13/16
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne 2/2 13/16
30 d/s. San Francisco 51 1/4
Island New York 51 1/4
4 m/s. Marks Nom.
4 m/s. France 3.12 1/4
6 m/s. France 3.17 1/4
Demand, Germany 51 1/4
Demand, New York 51 1/4
T/T Bombay 169
Demand, Bombay 169
T/T Calcutta 160
Demand, Calcutta 160
Demand, Manila 101 1/4
Demand, Singapore 91 5/8
On Haiphong 33 1/2 prem.
On Saigon 34 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok 31 1/4
Sovereign 2.20 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz. 53.10
Bar Silver, per oz. 31 3/4

DISCOUNT PER \$100.

Chinese 30 d/s. place 114 1/2 dia.
Chinese 10 d/s. 114 1/2 dia.
Hongkong 30 d/s. place 14 1/2 prem.
Hongkong 10 d/s. 14 1/2 prem.

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS Received.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum

For 6 Months 4% per annum

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
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